

Duplicate of 731a.8.

THE NEW
OXFORD GUIDE:

O R,

Companion through the University.

Exhibiting every Particular worthy

The Observation of the Curious

IN EACH OF THE

Public Buildings, Colleges, Halls, &c.

TOGETHER WITH THE

Ceremonies at installing a CHANCELLOR.

To which is added,

A TOUR to Blenheim, Ditchley, and Stow,

The SEATS of

His Grace the Duke of MARLBOROUGH,

The Right Hon. the Earl of LITCHFIELD,

And the Right Hon. the Earl TEMPLE.

CONTAINING,

An accurate Description of their TAPESTRY, PAINTINGS,
SCULPTURES, TEMPLES, GARDENS, and other CURIOSITIES.

By a GENTLEMAN of OXFORD.

The THIRD EDITION. Embellished with a NEW PLAN
of Oxford, and several other elegant Engravings.

----- Tandem TRITONIDA conspicit ARCEM,

Ingeniis, opibusque, et festa pace wirentem. OVID, Met. ii. 794.

O X F O R D,

Printed for J. FLETCHER in the *Turl*; S. PARKER in the
Higb-Street; and J. FLETCHER in *St. Paul's Church Yard, London.*





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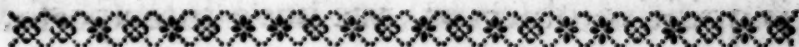
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P R E F A C E.

ACCOUNTS of this kind are too frequently drawn from tradition, and retailed from printed descriptions. The following work is founded on actual observation, and compiled from a real and attentive survey of every particular which it describes. For this reason, we have been enabled to exhibit a more circumstantial and authentic detail of this entertaining subject, than any yet extant. We have rectified the mistakes of former writers, we have displayed many curiosities hitherto unknown or overlooked, and we have placed things, before described, in a more clear and advantageous light. We have endeavoured to render our performance, what it's subject naturally dictated, a work of taste: and to direct

direct and assist the judgment of the inquisitive observer, we have interspersed critical remarks on pictures, statues, and buildings. Although we have had predecessors in this attempt, we claim the merit of being original. We have nothing in common with others, but the subject; the colouring will be found to be different, and the execution new.

Brevity was one of the principal requisites in our design. But if we have been concise, we have yet been comprehensive. Some circumstances, mentioned by others, we have omitted, as superfluous, improper, and uninteresting. The foundation and history of the several colleges and public edifices, on which article original evidences have been examined, we have discussed, as copiously, as the limits of our plan permitted, and the character of our readers required. It should be remembered, that we were not compiling a volume of antiquities, but a manual of curiosities. In such a book as
this

P R E F A C E.

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this, all that could have been said on that subject must necessarily have been too little for the antiquarian, and too much for the mere spectator. Had we said more, we should have disgusted the one, without satisfying the demands of the other. We are writing to Parties of pleasure; and it is our business to point out those particulars, which are calculated to attract the notice, and engage the attention, of strangers. Our design is to gratify the curiosity of the Traveller, not to furnish matter for the researches of the Student. But though we have written for the entertainment and information of the former, we hope to merit the regard and approbation of both.



TABLE

that these have been too
 that these have been too
 too little for the antiquarian, and too
 much for the modernist. Had we
 had more, we should have dispensed the



MILTON'S PARADISE REGAINED.

Built nobly, pure the Air, and light the Soil,
 ATHENS! The Eye of Greece, Mother of Arts
 And Eloquence, native to famous Wits,
 And hospitable; in her sweet recess,
 City, or Suburban, studious Walks and Shades!

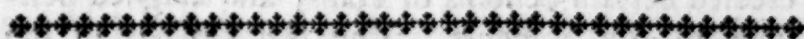
Book iv. V. 239.





A
NEW GUIDE

THROUGH THE
UNIVERSITY of OXFORD.



GENERAL SURVEY.

OXFORD, a City, principally distinguished by its illustrious University, is also remarkable for its antiquity, being known among the Romans by the name *Bellostum*. It does not appear when it was first fortified: But the walls, of which considerable remains are visible at present, were probably raised, upon a former foundation, by Robert D'Oilie, about the time of the conquest. The same person, at the command of the Conqueror, erected the castle, A. D. 1071; which, from the massy ruins now remaining, appears to have been a work of prodigious strength and extent. King Henry I. founded a royal palace here, upon a spot called Beaumont, near Gloucester-Green, some fragments of which are still extant: and in which King Richard I. surnamed Cœur de Lion, was born. In this City were several Monasteries; the most remarkable of which were St. Frideswide's, and Osney Abbey. It's Bishoprick was erected A. D. 1542, the foundation of which I shall describe more particularly in another place.

B

The

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The UNIVERSITY of OXFORD has many fabulous accounts, relating to the time of it's origin. It most probably was instituted soon after the propagation of Christianity in this kingdom. ' Alfred is supposed by some to have been its founder: but Alfred appears to have restored it, in an age of confusion and ignorance, and to have been the father of that establishment and security, which, notwithstanding some temporary shocks and interruptions, it has maintained ever since. Alfred erected certain Schools or Halls, and assigned pensions to the Students. The first College of the University incorporated by Royal Charter, was that of Walter de Merton, A. D. 1274; about which time, 15000 scholars are reported to have been resident here: And in the reign of Henry III. the University is said to have consisted of double that number.

The Town is situated on a broad eminence, which arises so gradually as to be hardly perceptible, in the midst of a most beautiful extent of meadows, to the south, east, and west, and of corn-fields to the north. The vales on the east are watered by the river Cherwell, and those on the west and south by the main stream, and several branches of the Isis. Both rivers meet towards the south-east. The landscape is bounded on every side, the north excepted, by a range of hills covered with woods. The opening to the north admits a free current of fresh air, and entirely removes all the inconveniences, which would otherwise arise from the noxious vapours of a watery situation. From some of the surrounding hills, the traveller is entertained with an unparalleled prospect of magnificence and plenty; of numerous spires, domes, and turrets, with the combined charms of verdure, water, and trees. The soil is a fine gravel; and
on

on the whole, the situation is not less healthy than agreeable.

That part of the town properly denominated the City, and originally enclosed with walls, is not more than two miles in circumference, and of an oblong figure. The Suburbs are most considerable on the north, east, and west sides; containing the parishes of Holiwell, Magdalene, St. Clement, St. Giles, and St. Thomas; with the colleges of Baliol, Trinity, Wadham, Worcester, St. John, and Magdalene. The walls, from that part of them which remains as a boundary to New College on the north and east, appear to have been embattled with bastions, at 150 feet distance from each other. The walls likewise, but without their battlements, serve as a fence to Merton College, on the south and east. A few detached fragments of them are discernible at other places. Of the original city gates, only North Gate is standing. The whole town is about three miles in circumference.

The principal street is the High Street, running from the East Gate to Carfax church. It's length and breadth are hardly to be paralleled. It is remarkably clean and well paved. It derives it's principal grandeur from the fronts of three magnificent Colleges, together with the churches of St. Mary and All Saints. This street owes much of its beauty to, what some judge a deficiency, it's curve direction. By this means it affords a gradual and unexpected display of it's parts, and successively surprizes us, at every turn, with a new object. This street, but under different names, is continued towards the Castle.

The next considerable street, by some called Fish Street, leads from Carfax to a turret called Friar Bacon's Study. It is adorned with the stately front of the college of Christ Church, which is extended

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to the length of 382 feet. In the same street is the Town Hall, where the assizes for the county, and the town and county-sessions are held; a neat and commodious edifice, chiefly erected at the expence of Thomas Rowney, Esq; the late Representative, and High Steward of the City.

From Carfax-Conduit, which is a curious structure, erected by Otho Nicholson in the reign of James I. we pass on the north into the Corn Market; and from thence by Magdalen Parish church on the right, and Friers Entry on the left, being the passage to the Carmelite Friery in Beaumont, into St. Giles's, which is a street of extraordinary breadth, and from the trees, and grass-plots interspersed about it, has the appearance of an elegant village. On the east side stands St. John's College; and the town, as well as the street, is terminated at this end by St. Giles's Church.

This entrance to the Town, from the Woodstock and Banbury Roads, is now greatly ornamented by an HOSPITAL elegantly built of hewn stone, upon the plan of the County Hospital at Gloucester. This Edifice, which has been so long wanted here, and which will prove of peculiar utility to the Students in Physic, educated in the University, was erected by the Trustees of Dr. Radcliffe's benefaction, out of the surplus money remaining after defraying the expence of his Library. The Ground was given by Thomas Rowney, Esq; late Representative in Parliament for the City. The Building was begun in May 1759, and prosecuted with remarkable expedition.

The principal Bridges are, 1. Magdalen-bridge, over the Cherwell, enlarged by Cardinal Wolsey; being 600 feet in length, and consisting of twenty arches,

arches, by which we enter the town from London. 2. High-bridge, in the western suburb, over the Isis; consisting of three arches, and leading into Gloucestershire, &c. 3. Folly-bridge, as it is commonly called, in the southern suburb, on the same river; over which, through a gate and tower, known by the name of Frier Bacon's Study, is the Abingdon road, which leads to divers parts of Berkshire, &c. This consists of three arches, and is, like the rest, entirely built with stone.

The City of Oxford, with its suburbs, and liberties, consists of fourteen parishes.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. St. Mary's. | } | 8. St. Mary Magdalen's. |
| 2. All Saints. | | 9. St. Peter's in the East. |
| 3. St. Martin's, or Carfax. | | 10. Holiwell. |
| 4. St. Aldate's, or St. Tole's. | | 11. St. Giles's. |
| 5. St. Ebb's. | | 12. St. Thomas's. |
| 6. St. Peter's in the Bailey. | | 13. St. John's. |
| 7. St. Michael's. | | 14. St. Clement's. |

Only four of the churches belonging to these parishes are worthy observation, viz. St. Mary's, All Saints, St. Peter's, and St. John's.—That of St. Mary will be described among the Public Buildings of the University, to which it seems more immediately connected than to it's parish, and that of St. John, under the article of Merton College.

The church of All Saints, situated in the High Street, is an elegant modern structure; much in the Style of many of the new churches in London. It is beautified, both within and without, with Corinthian pilasters, and finished with an attic story and ballustrade. There is no pillar in the church, which is 72 feet long, 42 wide, and 50 high. The cieling, altar, pulpit, &c. are finely executed. The steeple is remarkable, in the modern manner. It's

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architect was Dr. Aldrich, formerly Dean of Christ Church.

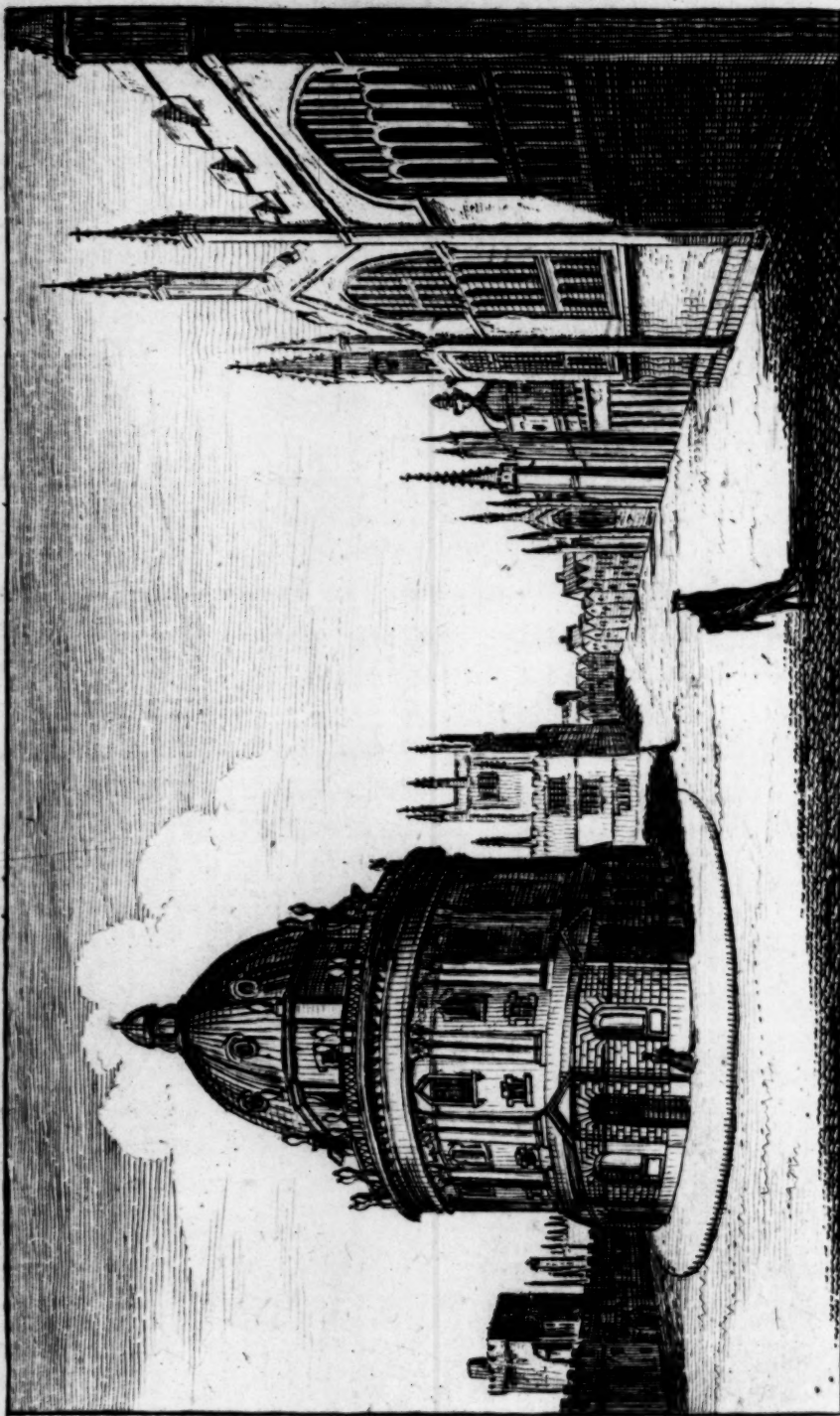
The church of St. Peter in the east, standing near the High Street, was built by St. Grymbald, 800 years ago; and is reported to be the first church of stone that appeared in this part of England. It was formerly the University Church; and even at present, with a view of ascertaining their original claim, the University attend their sermons in it every Sunday in the afternoon during Lent. The tower and east end are curious pieces of antiquity.

I now proceed to give a distinct and particular account of the public buildings, colleges, and halls, belonging to the University.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

THE Church of St. Mary, in which the public sermons of the University are preached on Sundays and Holidays, is situate about the middle of the north side of the High Street. It was rebuilt in the Reign of Henry VII. as it appears at present. It consists of three isles, with a spacious choir or chancel, which is separated from the nave by an organ, with it's gallery, originally made by Father Smith, and since improved by Mr. John Byfield. The pulpit is placed in the centre of the middle ile. At the west end of the same ile is situated the Vice-Chancellor's Throne, at the foot of which are seated the two Proctors. The seats which descend on either side, are appointed for the Doctors and Heads of Houses; and those beneath for the young Noblemen. The area consists of benches for the Masters of Arts. On the west end, with a return to the north, and south, are galleries for the Under-Graduates, and Batchelors of Arts.
The





Cradock's Library from the Outside of St. Mary's Church.

Miller, Sc.

The tower, with it's spire, is a noble and beautiful fabric, 180 feet in height, and richly ornamented with Pinnacles, Niches and Statues, which as Plot informs us, were added by King, the first Bishop of Oxford, in the reign of Henry VIII. It contains six remarkably large bells, by which the proper notice is given for scholastic exercises, convocations, and congregations. On the south side is a portal, of more modern Structure, erected by Dr. Morgan Owen, chaplain to Archbishop Laud, A. D. 1637. Over it is a statue of the Virgin, with an Infant Christ holding a small crucifix; which last circumstance was formed into an article of impeachment against the Archbishop by the Presbyterians, and urged as a corroborative proof of his attachment to Popery.

The choir, above-mentioned, was built by Walter Hart, Bishop of Norwich, about A. D. 1462. The room on the north side of this choir, formerly a Library, has been lately converted into a Law-school, for the Vinerian Professor; and being refitted in the style of the rest, is no small ornament to this part of the church.

The RADCLIFFE LIBRARY.

THE new, or Radclivian Library, is situated in the midst of an ample and superb square, formed by St. Mary's Church, the Schools, Brazen-Nose, and All Souls colleges. Without perplexing the mind of the reader with abstruse terms of architecture, or a scientific detail of the construction of this sumptuous pile, we think it best to refer him to the plate annexed, for a general idea of its external form and appearance. The building stands on arcades, which, circularly disposed, enclose a spacious dome in the centre. From hence we pass by a well executed flight of spiral steps into the Library

itself: This room, which is a complete pattern of elegance and majesty, rises into a capacious dome, ornamented with fine compartments of stucco. The pavement is of two colours, and made of a peculiar species of stone brought from Hartz-Forest in Germany. The room is enclosed by a circular series of arches, beautified with festoons, and supported by pilasters of the Ionic order. Behind these arches are formed two circular galleries, above and below, where the books are disposed in elegant cabinets. The compartments of the ceiling, in the upper gallery, are finely stuccoed. Over the door, at our entrance, is a statue of the Founder Dr. Radcliffe, by Rysbrac, which is most advantageously viewed from the point opposite to it, in the last mentioned gallery. Over the entrance of one of the galleries is an elegant bust of Gibbes, the Architect. In a word, the finishing, and decorations of this attic edifice, are all in the highest taste imaginable.

The first stone was laid May 17, A. D. 1737, and the Library was opened April 13, 1749, with great solemnity. The Librarian, according to the Founder's appointment, is nominated by the Great Officers of State.

The SCHOOLS.

THE Schools form a magnificent Quadrangle. The principal front on the outside is about 175 feet in length; in the centre of which is a noble tower, whose highest apartments are appointed for astronomical observations, and other philosophical experiments. The inside of this part must please every lover of antient grandeur. Three sides of the upper story of the Quadrangle are one entire room, called the Picture Gallery. This is chiefly furnished with valuable portraits of Founders and Benefactors, and of other eminent men; as
also

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also with cabinets of medals, and cases of books. It was wainscotted by the munificence of Dr. Butler the late President of Magdalen College, and the late Duke of Beaufort. This room is, in reality, a part or continuation of the Bodleian Library. Under it are the Schools of the several Sciences; in one of which are placed the Arundelian Marbles; and in another, that inestimable collection of Statues, &c. lately presented to the University, by the Countess of Pomfret: a complete catalogue of which we have here subjoined, as they stand respectively numbered in their present repository.

- 1 **A** Statue of a Grecian Lady, 7 Feet high, wants Arms.
- 2 A ditto of Archimedes, 7 Feet 2 Inches high, wants an Arm.
- 3 A ditto of a Roman Emperor, 7 F. high, wants one Arm and the Nose.
- 4 A ditto of Minerva, 9 Feet high.
- 5 A ditto of a Roman Emperor, 7 Feet high, wants one Arm.
- 6 A ditto of Cicero in the proper habit, 6 Feet 9 Inches high.—*The Drapery very masterly. He has the Sudarium in the right, and a Scroll in the left hand. The character of the countenance Settled Indignation, in which he seems preparing to speak.*
- 7 A ditto of a Grecian Lady, 7 Feet high, wants Arms.—*The Drapery falling over the right leg is finely conducted.*
- 8 A Delphic Column, with the Capital and Base; and an Apollo that stood at the top, 24 Feet 6 Inches high.
- 9 A Statue of Sabina, 6 Feet 9 Inches high.
- 10 A Venus de Medicis.
- 11 A Square Roman Altar, 1 F. 6 Inches, by 1 F. 3.
- 12 Terminus of Pan, 5 F. 7 Inc. high, wants an Arm.
- 13 A Statue of Minerva, 5 Feet high, wants an Arm and the Nose.

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- 14 A Circular Roman Altar, 2 Feet 4 Inches high.
- 15 A Statue of a Woman, 6 Feet high, wants Arms, and Part of the Nose.
- 16 A Venus cloathed.
- 17 A Circular Roman Altar, 2 Feet 6 Inches high.
- 18 A Statue of Clio sitting, 4 Feet 6 Inches high, wants one Arm and Hand.
- 19 A Circular Roman Altar, 2 Feet 4 Inches high.
- 20 A Statue of a young Dacian, 4 Feet 3 Inches high.—*Perhaps Paris. It is of great Antiquity.*
- 21 A Roman Altar, 2 Feet 4 Inches high.
- 22 A Statue of Antinous, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, wants a finger of the Right Hand.
- 23 A Grecian Lady, 4 Feet 8 Inches high, wants an Arm.
- 24 A Statue of Jupiter and Leda, 3 Feet 10 Inches high, wants Arms.
- 25 An Antique Capital, 1 Foot 6 Inches, by 2 Feet, wants a Corner.
- 26 A Circular Pedestal finely ornamented with Heads and Festoons of Fruit, 3 F. by 1 F. 3 I. Diameter.
- 27 A Statue of Scipio Africanus, or Demosthenes, 7 Feet high.—*The Drapery in a very bold Style. It is probably of some Orator; the right hand being laid on the breast, in a persuasive posture.*
- 28 A ditto of a Woman cloathed, 3 Feet 8 Inches, wants a Head.
- 29 A Trunk of a Woman, 2 Feet 1 Inch high.
- 30 A Boy with his Finger in his Mouth, 2 Feet 5 Inches high.
- 31 A Statue of Jupiter sitting, 3 Feet high, wants a Hand.
- 32 A ditto of a Woman, 3 Feet 4 Inches high.
- 33 The Trunk of a Woman, 2 Feet 1 Inch high.
- 34 Germanicus's Tomb, 7 Feet by 1 Foot 8.
- 35 Two Capitals with Beasts Heads, 2 F. 3 In. high.
- 36 An Egyptian Chair, 2 Feet 5 by 1 Foot 8.—*Belonging to a Priest of Isis and Osiris.*
- 37 A Stone carved with a Claw at the End, 2 Feet 7 by 2 Feet 6.
- 38 A Statue of a Roman Consul, 7 Feet high, wants a Hand and Fingers of the other.

- 39 A ditto of a Woman, 4 Feet high, wants the Head.
 40 A ditto of Flora, 3 Feet 10 Inches.
 41 A ditto of Hercules, 4 Feet high, wants Hands.
 42 A ditto of Diana, 4 Feet 8 Inches high, wants Arms.
 43 A ditto of Cupid sleeping, 5 Feet 6 Inches high.
 — *The Lizard may be a Device for the Name of
 the Sculptor; unless allegorical.*
 44 A ditto of Venus half-naked, 4 Feet high.
 45 A Circular Altar, 2 Feet 6 Inches high.
 46 A Statue of Melpomene sitting, 4 Feet high. —
 *Perhaps it is Agrippina, in the character of
 Melpomene.*
 47 A Circular Roman Altar, 2 Feet 10 Inches high.
 48 A Grecian Lady, 4 Feet 8 Inches high, wants Arms.
 49 A Circular Roman Altar, 2 Feet 8 Inches high.
 50 A Statue of Camilla, 6 Feet 5 Inches high.
 51 A ditto of a Grecian Philosopher, 5 Feet high,
 wants the right Arm.
 52 A Circular Roman Altar, 2 Feet 2 Inches high.
 53 A Statue of Caius Marius, 6 Feet high. — *It has
 a noble Severity.*
 54 A Statue of Bacchus naked, 4 Feet 2 Inches high.
 — *A delicate piece of Sculpture. The hand is ad-
 ded with much address by Guelphi, from whom are
 all the modern Additions.*
 55 A Circular Roman Altar, 2 Feet 2 Inches high.
 56 A Statue of Julia, 6 Feet 9 Inches high, wants
 the Arms.
 57 A Roman Fathom, 6 Feet 10 Inches by 2 Feet.
 58 A Sphynx, 5 Feet 8 Inches long.
 59 A ditto somewhat less.
 60 A Sacrifice, 2 Feet 3 by 2 Feet.
 61 A Basso Relievo of a Dacian's Sacrifice, 2 Feet,
 by 2 Feet 4.
 62 Part of a Sacrifice, 1 Foot 8 Inches by 1 Foot 2.
 63 A Naked Trunk of an Hermaphrodite.
 64 Basso Relievo, 1 Foot 10 Inches by 1 Foot 3.
 65 Basso Relievo of a Shepherd, 2 Feet by 11 Inches.
 66 A Bacchanalian, 2 Feet 3 Inches by 2 Feet.
 67 A Woman's Head, 1 Foot 6 Inches high, wants
 a Nose.

- 68 The Trunk of a Man, 2 Feet 2 Inches.
- 69 A Trunk of a Woman sitting, 2 Feet 7 Inches.
- 70 A Consular Trunk, 5 Feet 6 Inches high.
- 71 A Trunk of a Woman sitting, 2 Feet 7 Inches.
- 72 A Bust of a Roman, 1-Foot 6 Inches high, wants a Nose.
- 73 The Head of a Man, 1 Foot high, wants a Nose.
- 74 A Trunk of Venus naked, 1 Foot 10 Inches high.
- 75 An old Man's Head.
- 76 A Man's Head, 10 Inches, wants the Nose.
- 77 Part of a Head and Neck, 1 Foot 6 Inches high.
- 78 An old Man's Head.
- 79 A Statue of a young Satyr, 2 Feet 6 Inches high.
- 80 A naked Trunk of a Man, 2 F. 6 Inches high.
- 81 Beasts devouring Men.— *It is the Pedestal of a Table. Scylla and Charybdis are represented devouring mariners; whose attitudes are extremely fine.*
- 82 A Trunk of a Woman, 2 Feet 8 Inches high.
- 83 Part of a Man's Foot.
- 84 A naked Trunk of a Man, 2 Feet 6 Inches high.
- 85 Part of two Masks, 2 Feet 5 Inches by 1 Foot 9.
- 86 A Lion, 3 Feet 10 Inches long.
- 87 An Alabaster Urn, 2 Feet eight Inches high.
- 88 A Sarcophagus, 5 Feet 2 Inches by 1 Foot 6.
- 89 A Statue of Judith, 4 Feet 6 Inches high.
- 90 A ditto of Hercules choaking a Lion.— *Few figures have greater spirit. On the rock adjoining seems to have been the figure of a Woman, perhaps of a Muse, singing the Achievement to her Harp.*
- 91 A Sarcophagus with Boys, 4 Feet by 1 Foot 4.
- 92 A Sea-Lion, 3 F. 6 Inches long, 2 F. 4 Inches high.
- 93 Dogs and a Boar, 2 Feet long.
- 94 A sleeping Cupid, 2 Feet 5 Inches
- 95 A Sarcophagus, 2 Feet 3 Inches by 1 Foot.
- 96 A Basso Relievo, Roman Repast, 2 F. by 1 Foot 7.
- 97 A Trunk of a Woman, 2 Feet high.
- 98 Soldiers Fighting, 1 Foot 11 Inches by 2 F. 3.
- 99 Soldiers Fighting, 3 Feet 11 by 1 Foot 3.
- 100 A Trunk of a young Man, 1 Foot 11.
- 101 The Triumph of Amphytrion, 2 Feet by 2 Feet.
- 012 A Trunk of a Woman sitting, 1 Foot 3 Inches high.

- 103 The Taking of Troy, 7 Feet by 11 Inches.—
The figures executed with amazing expression.
- 104 Boys embracing, 2 Feet 3 Inches, by one Foot 6.
- 105 The Herculean Games, 2 Feet 3 Inches by 2 Feet.
- 106 Boys, 2 Feet by one Foot.
- 107 A Woman and Child sitting in a square Nich,
 1 Foot 9 Inches by 1 Foot 7.
- 108 A Roman Monument with three Bufts, 3 Feet
 10 Inches by 2 Feet 3.
- 109 Part of a Roman Monument.
- 110 Ditto.
- 111 Buft of a Roman Head.
- 112 Ditto.
- 113 A Roman Buft.
- 114 A Buft of Fauna.
- 115 A ditto of Faunus.
- 116 The Buft of a young Man.
- 117 A Ditto of Diana.
- 118 Ditto of a Grecian.
- 119 Ditto of a Woman cloathed.
- 120 Ditto of a Philosopher.
- 121 Philosophy, a Buft.
- 122 A Buft of Niobe.
- 123 Ditto of one of her Sons.
- 124 Ditto of Venus de Medicis.
- 125 Ditto of a Woman cloathed.
- 126 A Buft cloathed, wants the Head.
- 127 Ditto.
- 128 Ditto.
- 129 Ditto.
- 130 A Buft naked, Head wanting.
- 131 Buft of an old Man, half naked.
- 132 Ditto of a Roman.
- 133 Buft of Henry VIII. *modern.*
- 134 Ditto (*modern*) of Rob. C. Pal. Rhen. D. Bav.
 1637, Ætat. 17.
- 135 A Colloſſal Head of Apollo.

The first ſtone of the ſchools was laid March 30th, 1613; and the building was carried on at the combined expence of many benefactors.

The BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

THE Bodleian or Public Library, is a part, or member of the last-mentioned edifice. It consists of three spacious and lofty rooms, disposed in the form of the roman H. The middle room was erected by Humphry Duke of Gloucester, over the Divinity-school, about the year 1440, and by him furnished with books, all which have been since lost. The gallery on the west was raised at the expence of the University, under the Chancellorship of Archbishop Laud, together with the Convocation House beneath. The vestibule, or first gallery, with the proscholium under it, was built by Sir Thomas Bodley, who furnished the whole with a collection made with prodigious care and expence. He likewise assigned an estate for the maintenance of a Librarian, &c. the support of a public fund for the Library, and gave a body of statutes, for the regulation of his new institution. By these services he justly deserved the name of the Founder of the Library. He died Jan. 28, 1612.

The original stock has been greatly enriched by the accession of many valuable collections of manuscripts, particularly Greek and Oriental; besides large additions of choice and useful books, from various donations. The principal benefactors have been the Earl of Pembroke, Archbishop Laud, Sir Thomas Roe, Sir Kenelm Digby, General Fairfax, Dr. Marshal, Dr. Barlow, Dr. Rawlinson, &c. The library is now in a very flourishing condition; which it is likely to preserve and improve, under the management of the present vigilant and learned Librarian.

It may be proper to take notice here, that the Bodleian Library, and Picture Gallery, can only
be

be seen from eight to eleven in the morning; and in the afternoon, between one and four, from Michaelmas to Lady Day; and between two and five from Lady Day to Michaelmas.

Having visited the Library we should not neglect the Divinity School, which stands under the same roof, as I hinted before. It was begun at the expense of the University, A. D. 1427, and afterwards completed, with its superstructure, by Duke Humphry. Its ceiling is a most finished piece of Gothic masonry, both in design and execution; and on the whole, it is probably the most complete Gothic Room in this kingdom. At the end of it is the Convocation House, which is a spacious room, commodiously furnished, and handsomely decorated.

The THEATRE.

OPPPOSITE to the Divinity School stands the front of the Theatre, adorned with Corinthian Pillars, and two Statues of Archbishop Sheldon and the Duke of Ormond, with other decorations. At our entrance the mind is strongly and suddenly struck with ideas of majesty and grace. But this room exhibits the most august appearance, when properly filled. It is equally disposed to contain, and shew to advantage, a large and solemn assembly. The Vice-chancellor, with the two Proctors, is seated in the centre of the semicircular part; on each hand are the young Noblemen and Doctors; the Masters of Arts in the area: The rest of the University, and Strangers of both sexes, are placed in the galleries. The roof is flat, and not being supported either by columns or archwork, rests on the side walls, which are at the distance of 80 feet one way, and 70 the other. This roof is covered with allegorical painting; of which the following

following explication is here inserted from Dr. Plot's Natural History of Oxfordshire.

‘ In Imitation of the Theatres of the ancient *Greeks* and *Romans*, which were too large to be covered with lead or tile, so this, by the painting of the flat roof within, is represented open; and as they stretched a Cordage from Pilaster to Pilaster, upon which they strained a covering of cloth, to protect the people from the injuries of the weather, so here is a Cord-moulding gilded, that reaches cross and cross the house, both in length and breadth, which supporteth a great reddish drapery, supposed to have covered the roof, but now furled up by the *Genii* round about the House, towards the wall, which discovereth the open air, and maketh way for the descent of the *Arts* and *Sciences*, that are congregated in a circle of clouds, to whose assembly *Truth* descends, as being solicited and implored by them all.

‘ For joy of this festival some other *Genii* sport about the clouds, with their Festoons of Flowers and Lawrels, and prepare their Garlands of Lawrels and Roses, viz. *Honour* and *Pleasure*, for the great lovers and students of those arts: And that this assembly might be perfectly happy, their great enemies and disturbers, *Envy*, *Rapine*, and *Brutality*, are by the *Genii* of their opposite virtues, viz. *Prudence*, *Fortitude*, and *Eloquence*, driven from the society, and thrown down head-long from the clouds: The report of the assembly of the one, and the expulsion of the other, being proclaimed thro’ the open and serene air, by some other of the *Genii*, who blowing their antick trumpets, divide themselves into the several Quarters of the World.—*Hitherto in Gross.*

More particularly, the Circle of Figures consists,

‘ First of *Theology*, with her Book of Seven Seals imploring the assistance of *Truth* for the unfolding of it.
‘ On her left-hand is the *Mosaical Law* veiled, with the Table of Stone, to which she points with her Iron Rod.

On

‘ On her right-hand is the *Gospel*, with the Cross in one hand, and a Chalice in the other.

‘ In the same division, over the *Mosaical Law*, is *History*, holding up her Pen, as dedicating it to *Truth*, and an attending *Genius*, with several fragments of Old Writing, from which she collects her *History* into her Book.

‘ On the other side, near the *Gospel*, is *Divine Poesy*, with her Harp of *David*’s fashion.

‘ In the triangle on the right-hand of the *Gospel*, is also *Logick*, in a posture of arguing; and on the left-hand of the *Mosaical Law*, is *Musick*, with her Antick Lyre, having a Pen in her Hand, and a Paper of Musick Notes on her Knee, with a *Genius* on her right-hand, (a little within the partition of *Theology*) playing on a flute, being the emblem of ancient Musick.

‘ On the left (but within the partition for *Physick*) *Dramatick Poesy*, with a Vizard, representing *Comedy*, a bloody Dagger for *Tragedy*, and the Reed Pipe for *Pastoral*.

‘ In the square on the right side of the circle, is *Law*, with her Ruling Scepter, accompanied with Records, Patents, and Evidences on the one side, and on the other with *Rhetorick*: By these is an attending *Genius*, with the Scales of *Justice*, and a figure with a Palm-branch, the emblem of reward for virtuous actions; and the *Roman Fasces*, the marks of power and punishment.

‘ *Printing*, with a Case of Letters in one hand, and a *Form* ready set in the other, and by her several Sheets hanging as a drying.

‘ On the left side the circle, opposite to *Theology*, in three squares, are the *Mathematical Sciences*, (depending on *Demonstration*, as the other on *Faith*) in the first of which is *Astronomy* with the Celestial Globe, *Geography* with the Terrestrial, together with three attending *Genii*; having *Arithmetick* in the square on one hand, with a Paper of Figures; *Optics* with the Perspective-Glass; *Geometry* with a Pair of Compasses in her left; and a table with *Geometrical Figures* in
‘ it

‘ it, in her right hand. And in the square on the other hand, *Architecture* embracing the Capital of a Column, with Compasses, and the Norma or Square lying by her, and a Workman holding another Square in one hand, and a Plumb-Line in the other.

‘ In the midst of these squares and triangles (as descending from above) is the figure of *Truth* sitting as on a cloud, in one hand holding a Palm Branch (the Emblem of Victory) in the other the Sun, whose brightness enlightens the whole circle of figures, and is so bright, that it seems to hide the face of herself to the spectators below.

‘ Over the entrance of the front of the THEATRE, are three figures tumbling down; first *Envy*, with her snaky hairs, squint eyes, hag’s breast, pale venomous complexion, strong, but ugly limbs, and riveled skin, frightened from above by the sight of the Shield of *Pallas*, with the *Gorgon’s* Head in it, against which she opposes her snaky tresses, but her fall is so precipitous, that she has no command of her arms.

‘ Then *Rapine*, with her fiery eyes, grinning teeth, sharp twangs, her hands imbrued in blood, holding a bloody Dagger in one hand, in the other a burning Flambeau; with these instruments threatening the destruction of Learning, and all its habitations, but is prevented, by an *Herculean* Genius, or Power.

‘ Next that is represented brutish, scoffing Ignorance, endeavouring to vilify and contemn what she understands not, which is charmed by a *mercurial* Genius with his *Caduceus*.’

Besides this piece, the room is furnished with three admirable full-length portraits, of Archbishop Sheldon, the Duke of Ormond abovementioned, and Sir Christopher Wren. Nor should we forget to mention a good statue of Charles II. on the outside of the circular part; the edifice being somewhat in the form of a roman D.

This beautiful structure was erected from the design of Sir Christopher Wren, A. D. 1669, at the expence

expenſe of Archbiſhop Sheldon, then Chancellor; who having beſtowed 15,000 l. in building it, endowed it with 2000 l. to purchaſe lands for it's perpetual repair.

In the Theatre are celebrated the Public Acts; and the annual Commemoration of Benefactors to the Univerſity on the ſecond of July, inſtituted by the late Lord Crew, Biſhop of Durham; with ſome other ſolemnities.

The ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM.

WESTWARD of the Theatre ſtands the Aſhmolean Muſeum, ſo called from it's Founder Elias Aſhmole, Eſq; Windſor Herald in the Reign of Charles II. This munificent Patron of Learning in the year 1677, made an offer to beſtow upon the Univerſity all the Rarities he had purchaſed from the two Tradescants, ſucceſſively Phyſic-Gardiners at Lambeth; together with his own collection of Coins, MSS, &c. on condition that they ſhould build a Fabric for their reception. This propoſal being thankfully embraced, the Building was erected, and finiſhed in the year 1682, under the conduct of Sir Chriſtopher Wren. It is inferior to no modern Edifice in point of ſymmetry and elegance. Its front towards the ſtreet is about 60 feet in length. The eaſtern Portico is remarkably well finiſhed in the Corinthian Order, and adorned with variety of characteriſtical embellishments. This piece of Architecture is deſervedly reckoned equal to any in the Univerſity, though, like many others, it is ſo much crouded by the neighbouring buildings, that the Spectator cannot command a proper view of it.

In purſuance of his promiſe, Mr. Aſhmole preſented to the Univerſity a large and valuable collection

lection of Natural Bodies, together with his Coins and MSS; he also bequeathed at his death three Gold Chains, one of philigreen work consisting of 60 links, weighing 22 ounces, with a Medal of the Duke of Brandeburgh; the other a collar of SS, with a Medal of the King of Denmark; and the third a Chain of equal weight and value, with a Medal of the Emperor Joseph; all which he had received as honorary Presents on occasion of his Book concerning the Order of the Garter.

This noble Repository has been greatly enriched since it's first foundation by several ample and valuable Benefactions. The chief Natural Curiosities therein deposited, are a large collection of Bodies, Horns, Bones, &c. of Animals, preserved dry or in spirits; numerous specimens of Minerals and Metals; Shells, especially those of Dr. Martin Lister, together with his Ores, Fossils, &c. many of which are described in the Philosophical Transactions, or in the Works published by that ingenious Naturalist.

It contains also a small but well chosen Collection of Exotic Plants, sent from the East Indies by James Pound, M. B. But it has been indebted to nothing so much as to the care and munificence of its two first Keepers, Dr. Robert Plott, and Mr. Edward Lhwyd; the former of which gave all the Natural Bodies mentioned in the Histories of the Counties of Stafford and Oxon, and the latter the large Collections he had made in his Travels through the greatest part of England, Wales, and Ireland. A Catalogue of many of these was published by himself, elegantly adorned with Copper Plates, in the year 1699, under the title of *Lithophylacii Britannici Ichnographia* *. To these valuable Treasures a great addition has been lately

* A second Edition of this Work has been lately published, with many Corrections and useful Additions,

made by the Rev. William Borlase, A. M. F. R. S. who presented to the University all the Specimens of Crystals, Mundicks, Coppers, Tins, &c. described in his Natural History of Cornwall, which Present he also accompanied with his MSS of the History, and the Original Drawings.

Amongst the Curiosities of Nature must be reckoned the large Magnet given to the Museum by the Right Hon. the Countess of Westmorland, the Lady of our Honoured and Illustrious Chancellor. It is of an oval shape, its longer diameter 18 inches, its shorter 12, and supports a weight of 145 pounds. It is enclosed in an elegant case of mahogany, made at his Lordship's expence, and may be justly deemed one of the greatest Ornaments as well as Rarities of this place.

Nor is this Repository deficient in a good Collection of Antiquities; such as Urns, Statues, Sacrificial Vessels, and Utensils; it being possessed of most of those described in the Britannia, by Bishop Gibson, pag. 695, 1022. Here are also many Grecian, Roman, and Saxon Coins, the Gift of the Founder, and Thomas Brathwaite, Esq;

As to works of Art; a Model of a Ship given by Dr. Clark, and a Picture representing our Saviour going to his Crucifixion, made of Feathers, deserve particular notice; also a very ancient piece of St. Cuthbert, made by order of King Alfred, and worn, as is supposed, by that Monarch, which the curious reader may find described by Dr. Hickes in his Thesaurus, pag. 142.

There are also some good Paintings here, as a Dead Christ, the work of Hannibal Carrache; several Portraits of the Tradescant family, particularly Sir John the Grandfather, after his Death; Thomas Earl of Arundel, and the Duke of Norfolk, his Son, by Vandyke.

The

The Founder of the Museum, in a carved frame of elegant workmanship, and an extraordinary representation of Christ's Descent into Hell, by Brugell.

Besides the room in which the Curiosities are deposited, there are three small Libraries; the first called by the name of Ashmole's Study, containing his printed books and MSS. chiefly relating to matters of Heraldry and Antiquity; in which also are the MSS. of Sir William Dugdale, Author of the *Monasticon*, &c. The second is that of Dr. Lister, consisting of printed books in Physic, and the best editions of the Classics, in which also are preserved the copper plates, belonging to the History of Shells, published by that author. The last is that of Anthony Wood, containing the valuable MSS. of that learned and laborious Antiquarian.

In the room on the first floor, Lectures are read in Experimental Philosophy. Underneath, is an Elaboratory, for Courses of Chemistry and Anatomy.

The care and direction of the Museum is invested in six Visitors, viz. the Vice Chancellor, the Dean of Christ Church, the Principal of Brasenose, the King's Professor of Physic, and the two Proctors for the Time being. These Gentlemen have the nomination of the Head Keeper, and meet annually on Trinity Monday, to inspect the state of the collection, and to pass the accounts. Mr. Ashmole designed to have endowed his Foundation with ample Revenues, and has in his Statutes expressed the Sums appointed for this purpose, namely, 50*l.* per ann. for the Head Keeper, 15*l.* to the Librarian, and 5*l.* for an Assistant; but this generous intention was never put into execution; so that the profits at present arise only from the Gratuities given by Strangers for the Exhibition of the Curiosities, which fall greatly short of the original design.

The

The CLARENDON PRINTING HOUSE.

THE Clarendon Printing House is almost contiguous to the Theatre. It is a magnificent structure, consisting of two stories, and is 115 feet in length. The street front has a noble Doric Portico, whose columns equal the height of the first story. The back front is adorned with three-quarter columns of the same dimensions, and a statue of the Earl of Clarendon. Over the top of the building are statues of the Nine Muses. As we enter from the Schools, on the right hand, are two rooms where Bibles and Books of Common Prayer are printed: Over these are some ample and elegant apartments, containing several excellent pictures, with a kitchen, and other domestic accommodations under the whole; all which are rented of the University by Mr. Basket, the King's Printer. The left side consists of rooms for the University Press: Together with one well-executed apartment, adorned with an excellent portrait of Queen Anne, by Kneller; appointed for the meetings of the Heads of Houses, and Delegates.

This Edifice was built, A. D. 1711, by the profits arising from the sale of Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion; the copy of which had been presented to the University by his sons, the Lords Clarendon and Rochester.

Our account of the Public Buildings, is properly succeeded by a description of,

The PHYSIC GARDEN.

THE Physic Garden is situated to the south of Magdalene College. We pass through a small court, to the grand entrance, designed by Inigo Jones.

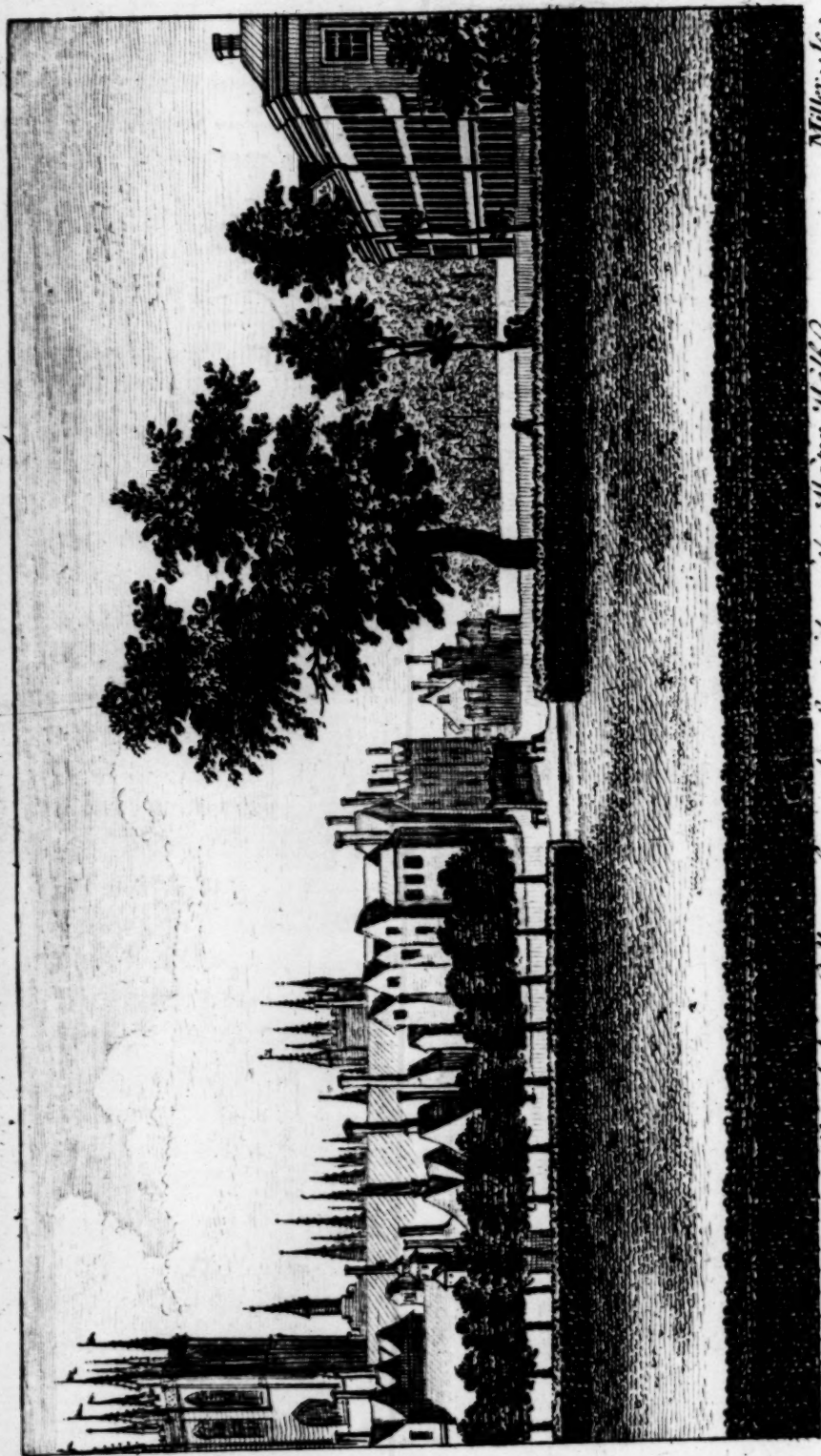
Jones. It is of the Doric Order, ornamented with rustic work, and in every respect worthy its admirable architect. It is moreover adorned with a Bust of the Founder Lord Danby, a statue of Charles I. and another of Charles II. On the face of the Corona and the Frize is the following inscription, "Gloriæ Dei optimi maximi Honori Caroli I. Regis in Usus Academiæ et Reipublicæ Henricus Comes Danby, Anno 1632." The same inscription is on the garden front.

The Garden, which is five acres in circumference, is surrounded by a noble wall, with portals in the rustic style, at proper distances. The ground is divided into four Quarters. On the right and left, at our entrance, are two neat, and convenient Green-houses, stocked with a valuable collection of Exotics. The Quarters are filled with a complete series of such plants as grow naturally, disposed in their respective classes. Without the walls, on the east, is an admirable Hot-house; where various plants, brought from the warmer climates, are raised: Of these the chief are, the Pine Apple, the Plantain, the Coffee Shrub, the Caper Tree, the Cinnamon, the Creeping Cereus, &c.

This Garden was instituted by the Earl of Danby, abovementioned, A. D. 1632; who having replenished it with plants for the use of Students in Botany, settled an annual revenue for its support. It has been since much improved by Dr. Sherrard, who erected the edifice which we see on our left, at entering the Garden, and furnished it with an useful collection of Botanical Books. He likewise assigned 3000 l. for the maintenance of a Professor of Botany; for whose lodgings some apartments in the building just mentioned have been appointed,

We

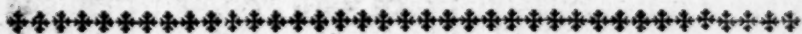




Magdalen College from the Bastille of the Water Walk.

Miller, Sc.

We now proceed to a survey of the several Colleges, beginning with that of St. Mary Magdalene. From thence, the rest are so placed in our account, that if the route of the spectator follow the course of their description, they may be all visited with the greatest convenience and expedition.



MAGDALENE COLLEGE.

THE College of St. Mary Magdalene is situated without the East-Gate of the city, on the borders of the river Cherwell. A Doric Portal, decorated with a statue of the Founder, introduces us to the west front of the college, which is a striking specimen of the Gothic manner. The gate under the west window of the chapel demands a minute examination. It is adorned with five small, but elegant figures; that on the right represents the Founder; the next is William of Wykeham, in whose college at Winchester, the Founder was schoolmaster; the third is St. Mary Magdalene, to whom the college is dedicated; the fourth is Henry III. who founded the hospital, since converted into this college; and the last St. John the Baptist, by whose name the said hospital was called.

On the left are the Lodgings of the President. Nearly contiguous to these, is a stately gateway, the original entrance into the college, but since disused, formed in a tower, whose sides are adorned with statues of four of the persons above mentioned. It has been observed, that the slender arches, separate and distinct from the other curve mouldings, in this and the chapel gate-way, were formerly esteemed *curious masonry*; but it should be remembered, that *curious masonry* was more common three centuries ago, than at present. It must however

be allowed that they relieve the work, and have an elegant effect.

From this area we pass into a cloister which surrounds a venerable old quadrangle. On the south are the Chapel and Hall. We enter the chapel on the right hand at entering the cloister. The ante-chapel is spacious, supported with two staff-moulded pillars, extremely light. In the west window are some fine remains of glass painted in *claro obscuro*. The subject is the resurrection. The design is after one invented and executed by Schwartz, for the wife of William Duke of Bavaria, more than 200 years since, which was afterwards engraved by Sadeler. The choir is solemn, and handsomely decorated. The windows, each of which contains six figures, almost as large as life, of Primitive Fathers, Saints, Martyrs, and Apostles, are finely painted in the taste, and about the time, of that just described. These windows formerly belonged to the ante-chapel, the two near the altar excepted, which were lately done, being all removed hither, A. D. 1741. In the confusion of the civil wars, the original choir-windows were taken down and concealed. They did not however escape the rage of fanaticism and ignorance: they were unluckily discovered by a party of Cromwell's soldiers, who spreading them along the cloisters, jumped through them in their jack-boots, with the utmost satisfaction, and entirely destroyed them. The altar-piece was performed by Isaac Fuller, about 90 years ago. It represents the resurrection, and, I suspect, never received the last finishing. It evidently wants grace and composition, and has too much of the Flemish colouring and expression. Many of the figures are however finely drawn. This painting is elegantly celebrated by Mr. Addison, formerly a Student of this House, in a Latin poem,

poem, printed in the *Musæ Anglicanæ*. Under this piece is another admirable picture, of our Lord bearing the cross, supposed to be the work of Guido. It was taken at Vigo; and being brought into England by the late Duke of Ormond, came into the possession of William Freeman, Esq; of Hamels in Hertfordshire, who gave it to the society. The altar is fitted up in the modern style, with a well-executed wainscot, and columns of the Corinthian Order, charged with other elegant embellishments. It is designed to wainscot the whole Choir in the same manner. Choir-service is performed in this Chapel at eleven and four every day: except, that on Sundays and Holidays, the morning service is sung at eight, as it is in all the Choirs of the University.

The Hall is a stately Gothic Room, well-proportioned, and handsomely finished. It has four whole length Portraits, viz. of the Founder, Dr. Butler, William Freeman, Prince Rupert; and two half-lengths, viz. Bishop Warner, and Dr. Hammond.

Great pains have been taken to unriddle the latent meaning of the Hieroglyphics which surround the cloyster. Some affirm that they are nothing more than the licentious invention of the Mason; while others as warmly contend, that they contain a complete system of academical discipline. Should the latter be the case, I fear, the discovery would hardly repay the research. They are chiefly curious, as they afford a lively representation of the taste of the age in which they were erected, fond of enigmatical lessons, and symbolic instruction.

From this Court, through a narrow passage on the north, we are led into a beautiful opening, one side of which is bounded by a noble and elegant edifice in the modern taste, consisting of three

stories, and 300 feet in length. The front rests on an Arcade, whose roof is finely stuccoed. It is intended to add two other sides; but as the present Opening to the meadows and hills on the right, produces so charming an effect, we could almost wish the College might never execute their original design. Through the centre of this building we pass into the Grove, or Paddock, which is formed into many delightful walks and lawns; has a bowling-green in it, and is stocked with about thirty or forty head of deer.

No college enjoys a more agreeable, or extensive Environ. Besides the Grove, just mentioned, there is a meadow within the College-precincts, consisting of about thirteen acres, surrounded by a most pleasing walk, called the Water-walk. The whole circuit of the walk is washed by branches of the Cherwell, and has a most entertaining rural prospect on every side, one of which, from the east, may be seen in the plate annexed. This walk is shaded with hedges and lofty trees, which in one part grow wild, and in the other are cut and disposed regularly.

This College was founded by William Patten, a native of Wainfleet in Lincolnshire, from whence he has been usually stiled William of Wainfleet. He was educated at Winchester School, and afterwards took his degrees at Oxford, but in what college is uncertain. He was preferred to the Mastership of Winchester School; from thence made Provost of Eton College; advanced to the Bishoprick of Winchester, A. D. 1447; and constituted Lord High Chancellor of England, A. D. 1446.

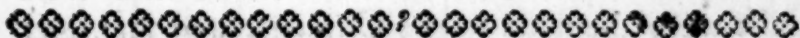
He founded the College, A. D. 1456, for the support of one President, forty Fellows, thirty Demies, eligible from any school or county, a Divinity Lecturer, a School-master and Usher, four Chaplains,

Chaplains, one Organist, eight Clerks, and sixteen Choristers. It was erected on the site of St. John's Hospital, in remembrance of which, a sermon is annually preached in the College on St. John's day. Part of the original walls of the said Hospital are yet to be seen on the south side of the Chapel.

The original endowment was most munificent; which yet has been augmented by many considerable benefactors. The most distinguished are Henry VI. William Fitz Alan Earl of Arundel, Claymond, Morwent, &c. Cardinal Wolsey, when Burfar of the College, A. D. 1492, erected the Tower, which is exceeded by none in strength, height, and beauty; and contains a musical peal of ten bells.

The College at this time consists of a President, forty Fellows, thirty Demies, a Divinity Lecturer, a School Master, an Usher, four Chaplains, an Organist, eight Clerks, and sixteen Choristers: The whole number of students about 120.

Visitor. The Bishop of Winchester.



UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

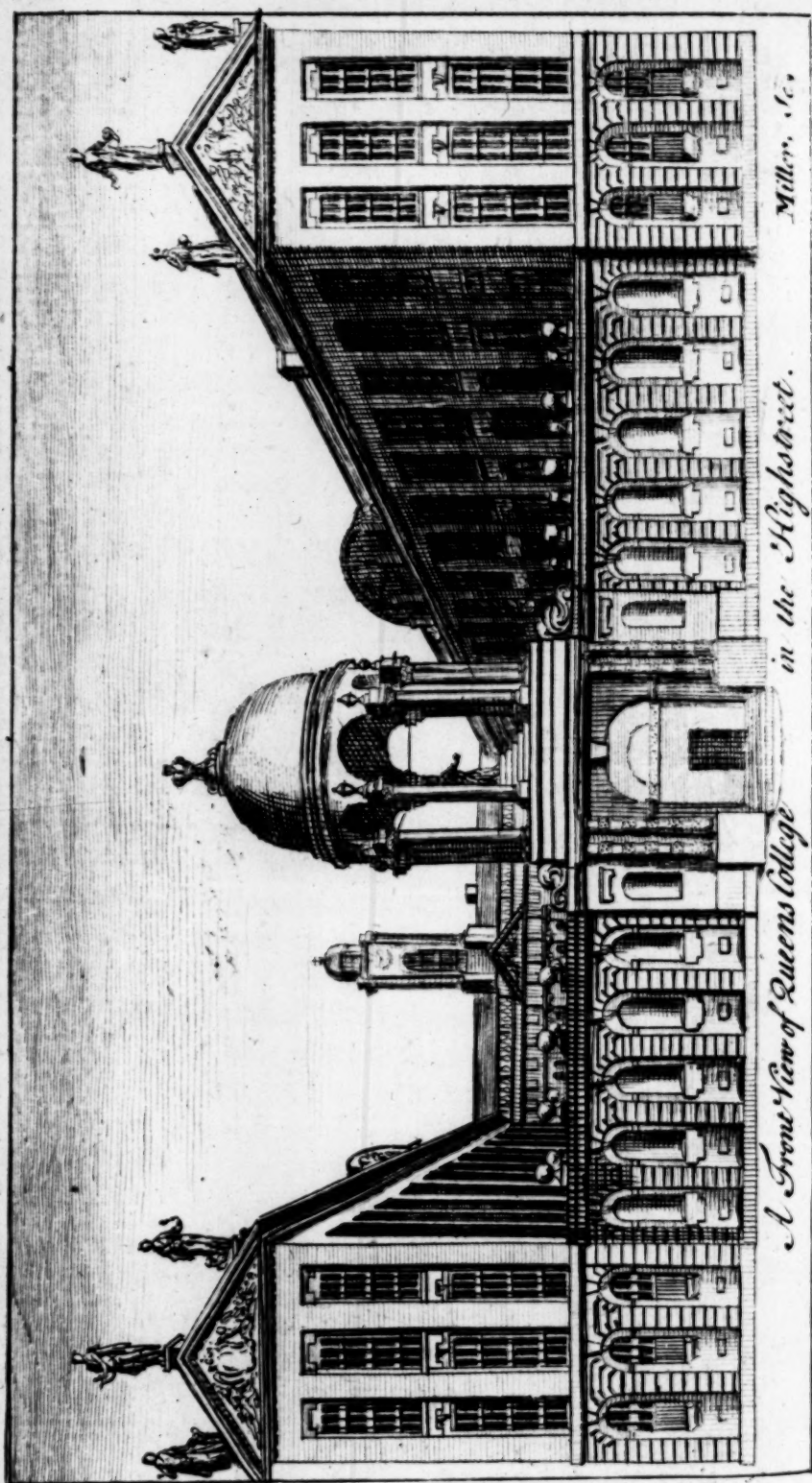
THE magnificent front of this College is extended upwards of 260 feet along the south side of the High Street. In it, at due distances, are two stately portals, with a tower over each. That on the west leads into the old court, which is a handsome Gothick Quadrangle, of 100 feet square. Over the gate, at our entrance, on the outside, is a statue of Queen Anne, and within another of James II. Over the eastern entrance, on the outside, is also an admirable statue of Queen Mary.

On the south of the Western Quadrangle are the Chapel and Hall. The former of these was finished A. D. 1665, and its windows are richly painted, but are of a modern hand. That over the Altar was given by Dr. Radcliffe, as appears by its inscription, A. D. 1687. The Hall is a plain, but decent room, adorned with a portrait of King Alfred, and their Benefactors. It is of the age of the Chapel.

From this court, through a narrow passage on the east, we are led into another area of three sides. It is opened to a garden on the south. The east, and Part of the north Side, is taken up by the lodgings of the Master, which are commodious and extensive. In a niche over the gate on the north, is a statue of Dr. Radcliffe. The sides of this court are about eighty feet.

King Alfred is said to have founded this College, A. D. 872. It is evident that he erected certain Halls in Oxford, near, or on the spot where this College now stands; and that he endowed the students of them with certain pensions issuing from the Exchequer. But it is no less certain that these Halls were alienated to the Citizens, and that their pensions were suppressed about the reign of the Conqueror. In fact, the Founder of this College appears to be William Archdeacon of Durham, who purchasing, A. D. 1219, one of the Halls which had been originally erected by Alfred, and very probably stiled University Hall, of the citizens, endowed it with lands. A society being thus established, many other benefactors afterwards appeared, who improved the revenues and buildings. Of these the most considerable are Walter Skirlow, Bishop of Durham, who founded three fellowships. Henry Piercy, Earl of Northumberland, A. D. 1443, added the same number. Sir Simon Bennet,
in





*A Front View of Queens College
in the High Street.*

Miller, Sc.

in the Reign of Charles I. established four fellowships, and four scholarships. Many others, too tedious to be enumerated, have likewise founded fellowships and exhibitions.

As to the buildings, the present spacious, splendid, and uniform structure, began to be erected A. D. 1634, by the benefaction of Charles Greenwood, formerly Fellow, and was soon carried on by Sir Simon Bennet, abovementioned. Nor were succeeding patrons wanted to continue so noble a work; 'till it was at last finally compleated by Dr. John Radcliffe, who erected the whole eastern Quadrangle entirely at his own Expence. He likewise settled on the College 600 l. per Annum, for two travelling fellowships.

The present society consists of a Master, twelve Fellows, seventeen Scholars, with many other Students, amounting in the whole, to near 90.

Visitor. The KING.



QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

OPPPOSITE to University College, on the North side of the High Street, stands Queen's College. The front, which is formed in the style of the Luxemburgh Palace, is at once magnificent and elegant. In the middle of it is a superb Cupola, the construction of which is by some thought too heavy for the rest. Under it is a statue of the late Queen Caroline.

The first court is 140 feet in length, and 130 in breadth. A beautiful cloister surrounds this court except of the north side. Over the western cloister are the Provost's Lodgings, which are spacious and splendid. The north side is formed by

the Chapel and Hall, and finely finished in the Doric Order. In the centre, over a Portico leading to the north court, stands a handsome Cupola supported by eight Ionic columns.

The Chapel is 100 feet long, and 30 broad. It is ornamented in the Corinthian Order, with a beautiful cieling of fretwork. The windows are all of fine old painted glass; that over the altar excepted, representing our Lord's Nativity, which was executed by Mr. Price, A. D. 1717. The most remarkable are two on the north side, of the last Judgment, and two on the south, of the Ascension. These, with the rest, were removed hither from the old Chapel. There is an Ascension in the roof by Sir James Thornhill.

The Hall is fitted up in the Doric Order, and has an admirable proportion. It is 60 feet long, and 30 broad, with an arched roof, of a correspondent height. It is furnished with excellent Portraits of the Founder and Benefactors. Over the screen is a handsome gallery, intended for music, and as a vestibule to the common room, to which it leads.

The north court is 130 feet long, and 90 broad. On the west stands the Library, which is of the Corinthian Order. Under the east side of this edifice runs a cloyster; it's west side is adorned with statues of the Founder, and Benefactors, and other pieces of sculpture. The room within is highly finished. The book-cases, which are of Norway Oak, are decorated with well-wrought carving, and in the cieling are some admirable compartments of stucco.

The whole area, on which this beautiful College, which is one entire piece of well-executed modern architecture stands, is an oblong square, 300 feet in length, and 220 in breadth; which
being

being divided by the Hall and Chapel, is formed into the two courts just described.

Robert Eggesfield, a native of Cumberland, and confessor to Queen Philippa, founded this College, A. D. 1340, for one Provost and twelve Fellows, to be chosen from the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland. To these he intended to annex 70 Children or Scholars; a few of which number only, the founder's entire design being prevented by his death, were really established. The benefactors have been very numerous. The chief of them are Edward III. and his Queen Philippa; King Charles I. who gave six advowsons; Sir Joseph Williamson, Knt. and Dr. Lancaster and Halton, formerly Provosts; Sir Francis Bridgman, Lady Betty Hastings, &c.

The present edifice was begun by Sir Joseph Williamson, Knt. abovementioned, 1672, who was a most munificent contributor; and being continued by the liberality of several intermediate benefactors, was at length completed by the noble legacy of Mr. Mitchell of Richmond, who likewise founded eight Fellowships and four Scholarships.

The custom of ushering in the Boar's Head, with a Song, on Christmas-day, is, at present, peculiar to this college: but it was formerly practised all over the kingdom, and the Carol here sung on this occasion, is literally the same with that which was once universally used, except some few *local* alterations.

The College consists, at present, of a Provost, sixteen Fellows, two Chaplains, eight Taberdars, so called from *Taberdum* a short gown which they formerly wore, 16 Scholars, two Clerks, and 40 Exhibitioners: To these we may add, the members of Mr. Mitchell's new foundation, just mentioned. The number of students of every sort is above 120.

Visitor. The Archbishop of York.

ALL SOULS COLLEGE.

ALL Souls College is situated in High Street, westward of Queen's College. Over the gateway are the statues of the Founder, Henry Chichely, and Henry VI.

The first, or old court, is a decent Gothic edifice 124 feet in length, and 72 in breadth. The Chapel on the north side is a stately pile. The Ante-Chapel, in which are some remarkable monuments, is 70 feet long, and 30 broad. We enter the Inner-Chapel, which is of the same dimensions, by a grand flight of marble steps, through a screen constructed by Sir Christopher Wren. The spacious environ of the Altar consists of the richest red-veined marble. Above is a fine Assumption-piece of the Founder, by Sir James Thornhill. On the right and left, at our approach to the Altar, are two inimitable Urns by the same hand, respectively representing, in their bas-reliefs, the institution of the two sacraments. Between the windows, on each side, are figures of saints in *claro-obscuro*, bigger than the life. The cieling is disposed into compartments embellished with carving and gilding. The whole has an air of much splendor and dignity, and is viewed to the best advantage from the screen.

The Hall, which forms one side of an area to the east, is an elegant modern room. It is furnished with Portraits of the munificent Founder, Colonel Codrington, and Sir Nathaniel Lloyd. At the high-table is an historical Piece by Sir James Thornhill, whose subject is the finding of the law.* The figure of Josias, rending his robe, is ani-

* 2 Kings, xxii, 11.

mated and expressive. Over the chimney-piece, which is handsomely executed, in dove-coloured marble, is a bust of the Founder; on one side is a bust of Linacre, formerly fellow, a famous physician in the reign of Henry VIII. and on the other, of John Leland, a celebrated antiquarian and polite scholar, about the same reign; supposed, from certain testimonies cited by Anthony Wood, to have been a member of this House. The rest of the room is adorned with an admirable series of busts from the Antique.

The adjoining Buttery is worthy our observation; it is a well-proportioned room, of an oval form, having an arched roof of stone, ornamented with curious workmanship.

The second court is a magnificent Gothic Quadrangle, 172 feet in length, and 155 in breadth. On the south are the Chapel and Hall; on the west a Cloister, with a grand Portico; on the north a Library; and on the east two superb Gothic Towers, in the centre of a series of fine apartments.

The Library exceeds every thing of the kind in the University; being 200 feet in length, 30 in breadth, and forty in height; and finished in the most splendid and elegant manner. It's outside, in correspondence to the rest of the court, is Gothic. The room itself is furnished with two noble arrangements of book-cases, one above the other, supported by Doric and Ionic pilasters. The upper class is formed in a superb gallery, which surrounds three sides. About the middle of the room, on the north side, is a recess equal to the breadth of the whole room; and in it's area is placed the statue of Colonel Coddington, the Founder of the Library. The cieling, and spaces between the windows, are ornamented with the richest stucco, by Mr. Roberts. Over the Gallery, a series of Bronzes is interchange-

ably disposed, consisting of Vases, and the Busts of many eminent men, formerly fellows of this House.

We have here annexed a catalogue, and account of these BUSTS; beginning from the left hand of the western window.

1. *Sir Anthony Shirley*, Knight, A. B. Count of the Empire, and Ambassador from *Schach Abbas* Emperor of *Persia*, to the *Christian* Princes; in the Reign of *James I.* admitted Fellow, 1582.

2. *Sir William Petre*, Knight, LL.D. Secretary of State to *Henry VIII.* and *Edward VI.* and Privy Counsellor to *Queen Mary* and *Queen Elizabeth*, 1523.

3. *George Clarke*, LL.D. Secretary of War, and afterwards, in the Reign of *Queen Anne*, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, Secretary to *Prince George of Denmark*, and in five Parliaments Burgess for the University, 1680.

4. *Sir Daniel Dunn*, Knight, LL.D. Dean of the Arches, and one of the first Burgesses in Parliament for the University, 1567.

5. *Henry Coventry*, Esq; LL.B. Ambassador at *Paris*, and Secretary of State in the Reign of *Charles II.* 1634.

6. *Sir Robert Weston*, Knight, LL.D. Dean of the Arches, and Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, 1536.

7. *Sir William Trumbul*, Knight, LL.D. Ambassador to the *French* and *Turkish* Courts, in the Reign of *James II.* Secretary of State to *King William III.* and Burgess of the University, 1657.

8. *Charles Talbot*, LL.D. Baron of *Hensol*, and Lord High Chancellor of *England*, 1704.

9. *Sir Christopher Wren*, Knight, the famous Architect, LL.D. and Savilian Professor of Astronomy, 1653.

10. *Richard Steward*, LL.D. Dean of *St. Paul's*, Provost of *Eton*, Clerk of the Closet to *Charles I.* and Commissioner for Ecclesiastical Affairs at the Treaty at *Uxbridge*, 1613.

11. *Thomas Tanner*, D.D. Bishop of *St. Asaph*, 1696.

12. *James Goldwell*, LL.D. Bishop of *Norwich*, and Secretary of State to *Edward IV.* 1441.

13. *Gilbert*

13. *Gilbert Sheldon*, D. D. Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Chancellor of the University, 1622.

14. *Brian Duppa*, D. D. Bishop of *Winchester*, Preceptor to *Charles II.* when Prince of *Wales*, and Lord Almoner, 1612.

15. *David Pole*, LL. D. Dean of the Arches and Bishop of *Peterborough*, 1520.

16. *Jeremy Taylor*, D. D. Bishop of *Down* and *Connor*, 1635.

17. *John Norris*, A. M. Rector of *Bemerton*, *Wilts*, 1680.

18. *Thomas Sydenham*, M. A. 1648.

19. *Thomas Lynaker*, M. A. Founder of the College of Physicians, *London*, 1484.

20. Sir *Clement Edmonds*, Knight, A. M. Secretary of the Council, in the Reign of *James I.* and Burgeſs for the University, 1590.

21. Sir *William Byrde*, Knight, LL. D. Dean of the Arches, and Burgeſs for the University, 1578.

22. Sir *Nathaniel Lloyd*, Knight, LL. D. Judge Advocate and Master of *Trinity Hall*, in *Cambridge*, 1689.

23. *Robert Horvenden*, D. D. Warden of *All Souls*, 1565.

24. Sir *John Maſon*, Knight, M. B. Privy Counſellor to *Henry VIII.* *Edward VI.* *Queen Mary*, and *Queen Elizabeth*, and the firſt Lay Chancellor of the University of *Oxford*, 1521.

To theſe we muſt add a beautiful Buſt of the Founder, in white Marble, placed over the grand entrance, and executed by Mr. *Roubilliac*.

Before we quit this court, the Common Room deſerves our notice; which is a grand apartment, being a cube of 26 feet, and lighted by a large Venetian window. It is ſituated between the two towers above mentioned.

The Warden's lodgings, which front the High-Street, are commodious and handsome, being formerly the Dwelling-Houſe of Dr. *Clarke*, and given by him for the uſe of the Wardens of this Houſe ſucceſſively.

The

The College was founded by Henry Chichely, a native of Higham Ferrers in Northamptonshire, and one of Wykeham's original Fellows of New College; and, through a course of preferments, at length Archbishop of Canterbury; for one Warden, 40 Fellows, two Chaplains, six Clerks, and three Choristers, A. D. 1437. It is stiled in the Charter, "THE COLLEGE OF THE SOULS OF ALL "THE FAITHFUL DEPARTED, &c." For the more liberal endowment of this Society, the Founder procured of Henry the sixth, a grant of the Revenues of many of the dissolved alien Priories. He expended besides purchase-money for the site, &c. the sum of 4545l. 15s. 5d. in the Buildings of his College; namely, the present old court, and the original refectory, which, with a cloyster since removed, enclosed part of the area of the new quadrangle. At his decease he bequeathed it 134l. 6s. 8d. and 100 Marks.

The principal Benefactors are Colonel Christopher Codrington, Governor of the Leward Islands, formerly Fellow, who, besides a valuable Collection of Books, granted by Will 6000l. for building the Library, and added 4000l. for purchasing books: Dr. George Clarke, the late Duke of Wharton, Doddington Greville, Lieutenant Colonel Stewart, and Sir Nathaniel Lloyd. Of the combined munificence of all, or most of these, the second court, above described, is an illustrious Monument.

We must not omit a remarkable ceremony which is annually celebrated in this College; the solemn Commemoration of the discovery of a Mallard, of an extraordinary size, in a drain or sewer, at the time of digging for the foundation of the walls. This peculiar custom we are the rather induced to mention, as it has given occasion to a Pamphlet of
infinite

infinite wit and humour, entitled, “ *A complete Vindication of the Mallard of All Souls College, &c.* ” *

That learned Antiquarian, the Reverend Mr. Pointer, Rector of Slapton in Northamptonshire, had insinuated, that this Mallard was, in fact, a Goose. A suggestion not less false than injurious; and which the author of our pamphlet has clearly confuted, from the authentic account which Thomas of Walsingham has given of every circumstance relating to the original detection of this wonderful Bird, in a manuscript said to be repositied in the Bodleian Library. Whatever the truth of the controversy may be, it is well known that every year, on the fourteenth day of January, an entertainment is provided in the evening, and an excellent old Ballad, adapted to ancient Music, is sung in remembrance of the *Mallard*. This is called the *Mallard Night*.

This College consists of one Warden, forty Fellows, two Chaplains, three Clerks, and six Choristers. No independent students are admitted.

Visitor. The Archbishop of Canterbury.

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BRAZEN-NOSE COLLEGE.

BRAZEN Nose College constitutes the west side of the Radcliffe square. Over the gate are the arms of Sir Richard Sutton, one of the founders, cut in stone. It has two courts. The first, which is the original one, consists of the lodgings of the Principal, and chambers of the Fellows and Students, and the Refectory, which,

* Printed for J. Fletcher, in the Turtle, Oxon.

is elegantly fitted up, and adorned with portraits. Over it's portico are two antique Busts ; the one of Alfred, who built little University Hall, or King's Hall, on the site of which the present College is partly founded ; and the other of John Eri-gena a Scotchman, who first read lectures in the said Hall, A. D. 882. Over the door leading up to the Common Room, which was originally the Chapel, is the following inscription. "A. xti 1509, & Reg. Hen. 8 pri°. Nomine divino Lyncoln, præful quoque Sutton, hanc posuere petram Regis ad imperium. i. e. In the name of God, the Bishop of Lincoln, and Sutton, laid this stone, at the command of the King." In the centre of this court is a statue of Cain and Abel.

We enter the second court through a passage on the left hand of the gate of the first. It is planned in a good taste, and was probably the work of Sir Christopher Wren. The Cloister, on the east side, supports the Library. On the south stands the Chapel, which is at once neat and splendid. The roof and altar, with its decorations, particularly demand our attention. It was finished, A. D. 1667, as was the whole court.

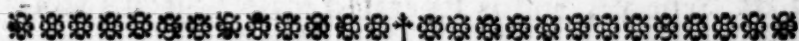
This College was founded, A. D. 1511, by the combined munificence of Richard Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, and Richard Sutton, Knight, for the maintenance of one Principal, and fifteen Fellows. To this number succeeding benefactors have added five Fellows, thirty-two Scholars, and four Exhibitioners. The late Principal, Dr. Shippen, was likewise a memorable Benefactor to this House, by procuring it several advowsons.

With regard to the very singular Name of this College, it appears, that the Founders erected their House on the site of two antient Hostels, or Halls ; little University Hall, mentioned above, and Brazen Nose

Nose Hall. The latter of these acquired it's name from some students removed to it from a Seminary, in the temporary University of Stamford, so denominated, on account of an iron ring, fixed in a nose of brass, and serving as a knocker to the gate.

The present members of this House, are one Principal, twenty Fellows, thirty-two Scholars, and four Exhibitioners; together with above forty or fifty Students besides.

Visitor. The Bishop of Lincoln.



HERTFORD COLLEGE.

THIS College stands opposite to the grand gate of the Schools. It consists of one irregular court, which has been lately beautified from a fund raised for that purpose by the late Principal. Part of this court consists of a small quantity of modern buildings, viz. the south east angle, and the chapel erected about 30 years since; in the style of which the whole College is to be rebuilt. A plan of the projected Quadrangle may be seen in the Oxford Almanack of the year MDCCXLVII.

This House was formerly called Hartford, or Hart Hall; founded by Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, Anno 1312, and belonged to Exeter College. The Principal's lodgings, lately much improved, are probably some of Stapleton's original building. Having received a Charter of Incorporation from Dr. Richard Newton, the late learned and public-spirited Principal, who has also consigned an estate towards it's endowment, this antient Hostel was converted into a College, September 8, 1740. The foundation consists of a
Principal,

Principal, four senior Fellows or tutors, and junior Fellows or assistants, besides a certain number of students or scholars. There are at present about twenty Members.

Visitor. The Chancellor of the University.



NEW COLLEGE.

NEW College is situated eastward of the Schools, and is separated from Queen's College, by a narrow lane on the south.

The first court is about 168 feet in length, and 129 in breadth. In the centre is a statue of Minerva. The north side, which consists of the Chapel and Hall, is a noble specimen of Gothic magnificence. The two upper stories of the east side form the Library. On the west are the lodgings of the Warden, which are commodious and ample, adorned with many valuable portraits. The third story of this court was added to the Founder's original building, A. D. 1674.

We enter the Chapel at the north-west corner. This Chapel exceeds all in the University. The Ante-Chapel, which is supported by four pillars of fine proportion, runs at right angles to the Choir, and is 80 feet long and 36 broad. The Choir, which we enter by a Gothic Screen of beautiful construction, is 100 feet long, 35 broad, and 65 high. From hence the painting over the altar, done about 60 years ago, by Mr. Henry Cook, is seen to the best advantage. It consists of a Salutation Piece, behind which the painter has artfully thrown the concave of a well ornamented dome, in which the Chapel appears to terminate. Nor is the

the deception contrived with less art in the two pannels on each side of the altar, which seem to discover some distant opening. The altar itself is approached by a noble flight of marble steps. It is enclosed by a well-wrought rail of iron-work, the gift of Mr. Terry, late fellow, and is covered with a rich pall of crimson velvet, given by Dr. Burton the present head master of Winchester School. From this situation, the organ, with the stall-work underneath has a striking effect. Nor are the stalls, with their ornaments, on either side, unworthy of the rest, being remarkably elegant in the style of the light Gothic finishing. The windows on the south side are most beautifully painted by Mr. Price of London; each window representing eight figures of Saints and Martyrs, with their respective symbols and insignia, large as the life. It is intended by the society to finish all the remaining windows in the same superb manner.

Choir-service is performed here every day at eleven and five, and is probably no where performed with more solemnity, or heard to better advantage. The organ is a most admirable instrument, erected by the famous Dolham; and since improved with the addition of the clarion-stop and swelling organ, by Mr. John Byfield.

Near the Chapel is a noble Cloyster which constitutes a Quadrangle, 146 feet in length on two sides, and 105 the other two. Contiguous to it, on the north, is a large and lofty tower, with ten bells.

The Hall, to which we pass at the north-east side of the Quadrangle, is an august Gothic room, and of excellent proportion, being 78 feet in length, 35 in breadth, and 43 in height. It's wainscot, which was erected about the reign of Henry VIII. is curious, and much in character. At the east end
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are portraits of the munificent Founder William of Wykeham; William of Wainfleet, Founder of Magdalene College; and Henry Chicheley, the Founder of All Souls College, fellow of New College, while the Founder was yet living.

The two rooms of which the Library before mentioned consists, are 70 feet long, and 22 broad. This Library is furnished with a fine collection, and well known to the Learned for its many valuable manuscripts.

In the Burfary is shewn the Crozier of the Founder, one of the noblest curiosities, and almost the only one of its kind, now remaining in this kingdom. It is nearly seven feet in height, is of silver gilt, embellished with variety of the richest Gothic Workmanship, and charged with figures of angels, and the tutelar saints of the Cathedral Church of Winchester, executed with an elegance equal to that of a more modern age. It is finely preserved, and from a length of almost 400 years, has lost but little of its original splendor and beauty.

From this Quadrangle we pass into the Garden-court. This beautiful area, by means of a succession of retiring wings, displays itself gradually, as we approach the Garden, from which it is separated by a sumptuous iron pallisade, 130 feet in length. This court has a noble effect from the Mount in the Garden; and the prospect is still further improved by the appearance of the old Gothic Spires and Battlements, which overlook the new building from the Founder's court. It began to be erected A. D. 1682, at the expence of the college, assisted by many liberal contributions.

The area before the Mount is a curious specimen of the old parterre-taste. It is divided into four quarters: In one are the King's Arms, with the Garter and Motto; in that opposite to it those of
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the Founder ; on the third a Sun Dial ; and on the fourth a Garden Knot ; all which are formed in box.

The Garden in general is judiciously disposed. Great part of it, as likewise part of the College, is surrounded by the city-wall ; which from this circumstance of serving as a fence or boundary to the College-precincts, is here, and here only, preserved entire, with it's battlements and bastions, to a considerable extent.

On the south side is a commodious and agreeable Bowling Green, shaded to the west by a row of Elms, and on the east by tall Sycamores, the branches of which are so interwoven and incorporated with each other, from end to end, as to render them justly admired as a natural curiosity.

This College was founded by William Wykeham, a native of Wykeham, a small town in Hampshire, whence he was probably called William of Wykeham. Besides other ample preferments to which he was advanced by the favour of Edward III. he was constituted Keeper of the Privy Seal, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord High Chancellor of England. Having liberally maintained seventy Students, in several Halls of the University, particularly Hart-Hall, and New-Inn-Hall, for some years, he obtained a Charter to found a College in Oxford, for a Warden, seventy Fellows, ten Chaplains, three Clerks, sixteen Choristers, and one Sexton. The foundation stone was laid on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1379. The College was entirely finished A. D. 1386 ; and on the 14th day of April in the same year, at the hour of nine in the morning, the society took possession of it, chanting in solemn procession. In the following year, he founded another noble College at Winchester, for the liberal support of a Warden, 10 Fellows, three Chaplains, one School Master, one Usher, seventy Scholars, three Clerks, and

and sixteen Choristers; and ordained it to be a perpetual seminary for supplying the vacancies of his College at Oxford. This illustrious patron of Literature and Virtue, crowned the beneficence of his life, by bequeathing in his last Will, legacies to the amount of 6000 l. a prodigious sum in that age, for various charitable purposes. He survived the foundation of his Colleges several years, and died September 20, A. D. 1404.

The principal benefactors are, John Buckingham, Bishop of Lincoln, A. D. 1388. Thomas Becketton, A. D. 1440. Thomas Jane, A. D. 1494. Clement Harding, A. D. 1507. Wareham Archbishop of Canterbury; Shirbourne Bishop of Chester; John Smith, William Fleshmonger, with many others.

This College, dedicated to St. Mary Winton, was called *New-College*, from it's first foundation; being at that time an object of public curiosity, and far superior in point of extent and grandeur, to any college that had then appeared. It was the first effort to magnificence ever exhibited in Oxford; and probably Merton was, before this, the most splendid college of the University, tho' then by no means adorned with buildings as at present. The rest of the colleges then existing, viz. Balliol, University, Queen's, Exeter, and Oriel, were very small and inconsiderable structures.

The members of this College are one Warden, seventy Fellows, ten Chaplains, three Clerks, sixteen Choristers, and one Sexton; together with many Gentlemen Commoners.

Visitor. The Bishop of Winchester.

WADHAM

WADHAM COLLEGE.

THIS College stands in the northern suburb called Holywell, the front being opposite to Trinity Gardens. Under a stately central tower we enter the Quadrangle, which is nearly 130 feet square.

A Portico, decorated with the statue of the Founder, the Foundress, James I. and other ornaments, leads us to the Hall. This is a spacious and lofty Gothic Room, furnished with some valuable Portraits. From hence we pass into a Cloister, which constitutes one side of a small, but agreeable area; the Chapel being on the left, and the Kitchen, with the Library over it, on the right. The Cloister, with it's superstructure, in the midst of which is a well-furnished Common Room, forms a sort of east-front, from whence we have a beautiful prospect over the meadows to the distant Hills.

The Chaple is spacious and venerable. The Ante-Chapel, like those at Merton, New-College, All Souls, and Magdalene, runs at right angles to the Choir, having a proportionable height, length, and breadth. The east window is admirably painted by Van Ling, a Dutchman, A. D. 1620. It represents the Passion of our Lord, and is said to have cost 1500 l. The windows on each side are not so remarkable.

The curious spectator will be extremely pleased with a most singular piece of painting which surrounds the Altar. There is nothing of the kind now to be seen in Oxford; but the Altar-pieces of Magdalene and All Souls, were formerly finished in the same manner. The painting is on cloth, which, being of an ash-colour, serves for the medium; the lines and shades are done with a brown crayon,

crayon, and the lights and heightening with a white one. These dry colours being pressed with hot irons, which produced an exudation from the cloth, are so incorporated into it's texture and substance, that they are proof against a brush, or even the harshest touch. The figures are finely drawn, and have a wonderful effect. It is the workmanship of Isaac Fuller, who painted the Resurrection-Piece over the Altar at Magdalene, and flourished near an hundred years since. The subject of the front is the Lord's Supper; on the north side, Abraham and Melchisedeck; and on the south, the children of Israel gathering Manna, are respectively represented.

This College was designed by Nicholas Wadham, Esq; of Merrifield in Somersetshire, and executed in pursuance of his last Will, by Dorothy his Widow, A. D. 1613, for the maintenance of one Warden, fifteen Fellows, fifteen Scholars, two Chaplains, and two Clerks. The statutes direct, that the Warden shall quit the College in case of marriage; that the Fellows shall enjoy the benefit of the society no longer than eighteen years after their regency in Arts; that the scholars, from whom the fellows are chosen, shall be appointed three from Somersetshire, three from Essex, and the remainder from any part of Great Britain.

The buildings of this House have not received the least alteration from the time of the Foundress; and as they now stand are the entire result of the first architect. From this circumstance they derive an uniformity and regularity scarcely to be paralleled in any other College of this University.

The principal benefactors are, John Goodridge, A. M. who gave, A. D. 1654, his whole Estate at Walthamstow in Essex, for the Endowment of several Exhibitions, &c. and Dr. Hody, who found-
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ed four exhibitions for students in Hebrew, and six for others in Greek of 10 l. each. Dr. Philip Bisse, Archdeacon of Taunton, gave above two thousand volumes to the Library. Lord Wyndham bequeathed two thousand pounds; fifteen hundred of which are appointed for the encrease of the Warden's salary, and the residue for ornamenting the House. Dr. Lisle, the late Warden, Bishop of Norwich, added two exhibitions.

This college consists of one Warden, fifteen Fellows, and fifteen Scholars; two Chaplains, two Clerks, and sixteen Exhibitioners. The number of Students of every kind about 100.

Visitor. The Bishop of Bath and Wells.



TRINITY COLLEGE.

OPPPOSITE the Turl stands Trinity College. A spacious avenue, fenced from the street by an handsome iron pallisade, leads us to the front of the College, which consists of the Chapel, and the gateway, with it's Tower. In the first court are the Chapel, Hall, Library, and Lodgings of the President.

The Chapel has a peculiar elegance which results from an assemblage of the most finished, and yet the most simple, ornaments. The carvings about the screen, which is of Cedar, are very masterly. The Altar-piece of the same wood, is, besides other embellishments, charged with exquisite festoons by Guibbons. Under an Alcove near the Altar, is a fine Gothic Tomb, on which are the effigies of the

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liberal

liberal Founder and his Lady, in Alabaster.* The cieling is covered with a bold and beautiful stucco.

In the midst of it is an Ascension, which, on the whole is executed in a good taste.

The Hall is a spacious, well proportioned room, in the Gothic style, adorned with portraits of the Founder, &c.

In the Library is shewn a valuable manuscript of Euclid, supposed to be 600-years old ; being a translation from the Arabic into Latin, before the discovery of the original Greek. It is extremely fair, but contains only the first five books.

In the Library-windows are many valuable compartments of old painted glass, but much injured by the presbyterians in the Grand Rebellion. The painted glass in the original Chapel of this College, which is reported to have been remarkably beautiful, was entirely destroyed by the same sacrilegious and barbarous zeal, still further exasperated at the following inscription, written in the great East-window, over the Altar. "Orate pro anima Domini Thomæ Pope militis aurati Fundatoris hujus collegii." i. e. "Pray for the Soul of Sir Thomas Pope, Knight, Founder of this College."

The second court is an elegant pile, planned by Sir Christopher Wren, and said, by Wood, to be one of the first pieces of modern architecture that appeared in the University. It consists of three sides, the north and west of which are to be raised and finished in the manner of that on the south.

* With this Inscription, the greatest part of which is, at present, concealed by the case which surrounds the monument, "Hic jacent corpora Thomæ Pope Militis, Fundatoris hujus collegii Trinitatis, et D. Elizabethæ, et Margaretæ, uxoris ejus, qui quidem Thomas obiit xxix. die Januarii Anno Domini CIODLVIII." i. e. "Here lie the bodies of Thomas Pope, Knight, Founder of this college of the Trinity, and of Lady Elisabeth, and of Margaret his wife, which said Thomas died Jan. 29, A. D. 1558."

The opening to the Gardens on the east, has a singular and most agreeable effect.

The Gardens are extensive, and laid out into two divisions. The first, or larger division, is chiefly thrown into open grass-plots. The north-wall is covered with a most beautiful yew-hedge. The centre walk is terminated by a well-wrought iron gate, supported by two superb piers. The southern division is a pleasing solitude; consisting of shady walks, and a wilderness of flowering shrubs, disposed into serpentine paths.

This college was founded, March 8, A.D. 1554, by Sir Thomas Pope, Knight, of Tittenhanger in Hertfordshire, first Treasurer of the Court of Augmentations, in the reign of Henry VIII. Privy-counsellor to Queen Mary, and a singular friend of Sir Thomas More, for the maintenance and education of one President, twelve Fellows, and twelve Scholars. The Founder directs, that the Scholars, who succeed to the Fellowships, shall be chosen from his Manors: But if no candidates appear under such qualifications on the day of Election, viz. Trinity-Monday, that they shall be supplied from any county of England. He also appoints, that no more than two natives of the same county shall be Fellows of his College at the same time; Oxfordshire excepted, from which county five are permitted.

The principal Benefactor is Dr. Ralph Bathurst, formerly President, an ample contributor to the new court; and who expended 1900*l.* in rebuilding the Chapel, the antient one above-mentioned, having been miserably defaced in the civil Wars.

This College consists of 1 President, 12 Fellows, and 12 Scholars, above-mentioned. These, with the independent members, amount to near 100.

Visitor. The Bishop of Winchester.

BALIOL COLLEGE.

THIS College stands almost contiguous to that of Trinity. A handsome Gothic Gateway leads us into the first court, part of which is finished in the style in which it is intended to rebuild the whole College.

On the north is the Chapel, which was erected about the reign of Henry VIII. It is adorned with some beautiful pieces of painted Glass. The east window particularly demands our regard, which represents the Passion, Resurrection, and Ascension of Christ; and for which Nicholas Wadham offered 200*l.* intending it for the east window of the Chapel of his College.

The Hall is handsomely wainscotted. In the Master's Lodgings is a spacious old apartment, whose beautiful bow window projects on the west side of the whole court, and which was formerly the College Chapel. In the Library which was finished about the year 1477, are many curious manuscripts. Besides this court, there is an area to the north west, consisting of irregular and detached lodgings.

Sir John Baliol of Bernard Castle in Yorkshire, Father of John Baliol King of Scotland, A. D. 1268, begun the foundation of this College. He appointed certain annual Exhibitions for Students, and intended to provide a house for their reception, but was prevented by death. However, his widow Devorguilla, not only completed, but improved his design. She obtained a Charter of incorporation, settled the Benefaction of her Husband on sixteen Fellows, and conveyed to them a Messuage, on the spot where the College stands at present, for their perpetual habitation, A. D. 1284. Their stipends were, eight pence a week to each Fellow ;

so that the original endowment amounted to no more than 27l. 9s. 4d. per year. It appears that the number of Fellows was afterwards reduced; for about the year 1507, it was ordained, that the society should consist only of one Master, and ten Fellows. But this number has been since encreased. Many Scholarships and Exhibitions have been likewise added.

The principal benefactors are, Philip Somerville, Thomas Stanhope, Peter Blundell, Lady Periam, with several others.

John Warner, Bishop of Rochester, A. D. 1666, founded four Exhibitions for natives of Scotland; whose benefaction was since enlarged by John Snell, Esq;

This College was endowed with lands, though not established by incorporation, a few years before that of Merton.

Nothing of Devorguilla's original Messuage now remains. The present quadrangle began to be erected in the reign of Henry VI.

Here is one Master, twelve Fellows, and eighteen Exhibitioners. The whole number of the society amounts to about 90.

Visitor. Sir William Bunbury, Bart.



ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

THIS House stands in a retired situation, on the north of Baliol and Trinity Colleges. Before it's front is a handsome terrace, shaded with a row of lofty Elms. It chiefly consists of two courts. In the first are the Chapel, and Hall, on the north; and the President's Lodgings on the east,

east. The Chapel is decently furnished. The screen and altar are finished in the Corinthian order. Over the Communion-Table is a beautiful piece of Tapestry representing our Lord breaking Bread with the two Disciples at Emmaus, from a famous original of Titian. The circumstance of the Dog snarling at the Cat, under the table, is remarkable. The Organ, which stands in an alcove on the north side, has a splendid appearance, and was erected by Sir William Paddy, Knight, A.D. 1618. Choir service is here performed twice every day, at eleven and five.

On the North Wall of this Chapel, eastward of the organ, is a singular curiosity: A marble Urn containing the Heart of Dr. Rawlinson, enclosed in a silver vessel, which was placed here according to the direction in his last Will.

The Hall has been lately fitted up in the modern taste, with great elegance. The screen is of Portland Stone, in the Ionic order; and the wainscot, in the same Order, is remarkably beautiful. The roof and floor are correspondent to the rest. The chimney piece is magnificent, of variegated marble, over which is a picture of St. John the Baptist, by Titian. It is likewise adorned with several other excellent pieces: at the upper end is a whole length portrait of the Founder; with Archbishop Laud on the right, and Archbishop Juxon on the left. On the north and south sides are those of Bishop Mew, Bishop Buckridge, Sir William Paddy, Knight, and of other eminent men, who have either illustrated this society by their Learning, or enriched it by their Beneficence.

The Common Room, on the north side the Hall, should not be neglected. Its cieling is a good piece of stucco, by Mr. Roberts; and the whole room is handsomely adorned in general.

The

The second court, which we enter through a passage on the east side of the first, is the design of Inigo Jones. The east and west sides exhibit, each, a beautiful Doric Colonnade; whose columns consist of a remarkable species of stone, said to be dug at Fifeild, in Berks, a Manor belonging to the College. In the centre of each Colonnade are formed two porticos, charged with a profusion of embellishments: Over these, on each side, are two statues in brass; that on the east, of Charles I. and that on the west of his Queen. Their respective niches are ornamented with the Ionic and Corinthian Orders: and the whole has an elegant and agreeable appearance.

The upper stories of the south and east sides form the Library. The first division consists of printed books; the second of manuscripts; chiefly given by Archbishop Laud. This, as it is furnished with cases of iron lattice-work, which are disposed in a parallel direction with the sides, forms an ample and airy gallery. In this room, the Archbishop above-mentioned entertained Charles I. and his Court with a magnificent feast. In the archives are many curiosities: particularly a drawing of King Charles I. which contains the book of Psalms written in the lines of the face and hair of the head.

The Gardens are very extensive; and on the whole are a most agreeable retreat. The inner grove, as it is commonly called, has all those graces which spring from a regulated variety, and from a succession of beauties so disposed as to strike us gradually and unexpectedly.

This College was founded by Sir Thomas White, Alderman and Merchant Taylor of London, A. D. 1557, for the maintenance of one President, fifty Fellows, three Chaplains, three Clerks, and six

Choristers, &c. Two of the Fellowships are ordered to be supplied from Coventry, two from Bristol, two from Reading, and one from Tunbridge: the rest from Merchant Taylors School in London. The benefactors have been very numerous, and no less considerable. Sir William Paddy, Knight, founded and endowed the present Choir; that originally established by the Founder, having been dissolved by unanimous consent of the society, A. D. 1577. Archbishop Laud erected the second court, it's south side excepted. Archbishop Juxon gave 7000l. to augment the Fellowships; Dr. Holmes, formerly President, with his Lady, gave 15000 l. for improving the salaries of the officers, and other purposes. And Dr. Rawlinson above-mentioned, has lately granted the reversion of a large estate in Fee Farm Rents. The College has likewise largely experienced the beneficence of many others, who have liberally contributed towards the improvement of it's building and revenues.

It should be remembered, that this College was founded on the site of Bernard's College, erected A. D. 1437, by Archbishop Chicheley, the liberal Founder of All Souls College. The present old quadrangle, part of the east side excepted, is the original building of Chicheley; little or nothing being added, at the new foundation, by Sir Thomas White.

The present members are, one President, fifty Fellows, two Chaplains, one Organist, five singing Men, six Choristers, and two Sextons. The number of Students is about 70.

Visitor. The Bishop of Winchester.

WORCESTER

WORCESTER COLLEGE.

Worcester College is situated at the extremity of the western suburb, on an eminence which descends to the river and meadows. The grand court, or area, consists of three sides, which are all to be completed in the modern taste. At present the eastern side only, together with half the north wing, is finished. On the west it is proposed to form a Garden, sloping to the water; so that a most agreeable prospect will be opened to the College. The Library is a beautiful Ionic edifice, 100 feet in length, supported by a spacious Cloister. It is furnished with a fine Collection of books, the gift of Dr. Clarke, formerly fellow of All Souls College.

At our entrance into the College, we see on each side the rising walls of the Chapel and Hall, both of which will be fifty feet in length, and twenty-five in breadth. On the whole, this House, when executed according to the plan, will be a well-disposed, elegant structure.

This College was founded, A. D. 1714, by Sir Thomas Cooke, Bart. for one Provost, six Fellows, and six Scholars. To these have since been added, two Fellowships, and two Scholarships by Dr. Finney, and two Exhibitions for Charterhouse Scholars, by Lady Holford. But the principal benefactors have been Mrs. Eaton, Daughter of Dr. Eaton, Principal of Gloucester Hall, who founded six Fellowships, A. D. 1735. And Dr. Clarke, who gave six Fellowships, and three Scholarships, A. D. 1736; besides other considerable bequests.

This House was originally called Gloucester College, being a Seminary for educating the novices of Gloucester Monastery, as it was likewise for those of

other religious houses. It was founded A. D. 1283, by John Giffard, Baron of Brimsfield. When suppressed, at the Reformation, it was converted into a palace for the Bishop of Oxford; but was soon afterwards erected into an Academical Hall, by Sir Thomas White, the Founder of St. John's College; in which state it continued, 'till it received a Charter of incorporation, and an endowment, from Sir Thomas Cooke.

Here are one Provost, twenty Fellows, seventeen Scholars, &c. The whole number about 40.

Visitor. The Chancellor of the University.



EXETER COLLEGE.

THIS College is situated on the left side within the Turl from the north. In the centre of the front, which is 220 feet in length, is a beautiful gate of Rustic work: over it is a tower, adorned with Ionic Pilasters, supporting a semicircular pediment, in the area of which are the arms of the Founder on a shield surrounded with festoons. A light ballustrade finishes the whole. This front deserves a better approach than it's confined situation will allow. The workmanship in the roof of the gateway is equal to the rest.

This College consists chiefly of one handsome Quadrangle; one side of which is the same as the front just described. On the south is the Hall, which is long and lofty, and adorned with portraits. It was built from the ground by Sir John Ackland, Knt. of Devonshire, A. D. 1618. On the north is the Chapel, consisting of two isles, one of which only is furnished for divine service. It was erected by Dr. Hakewell, formerly Rector, A. D. 1624.

In

In the Library, which was formerly the Chapel, situated in the inner Court, is a fine collection of the Classics, given by Thomas Richards, Esq;

The old entrance into the College was through the Tower which appears on the north east angle of the Court, and for which a postern in the city-wall was opened. Near or about this Tower the old College, as it in some measure may be called, seems to have stood; part of which still remains adjoining to the Tower on either side, that on the east being the most ancient, erected A.D. 1404, and that on the west, viz. the Rector's lodgings, together with the Tower itself, A.D. 1432. However, all these are still more modern than any part of the Founder's original structure; no remainder of which is to be seen at present, except the Chapel, since converted into the Library.

The Gardens are neat, with an agreeable terrace, from whence a prospect is opened to some of the finest buildings in the University.

This College was founded by Walter Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, Lord Treasurer of England, and Secretary of State to Edward II. for thirteen Fellows, A.D. 1316. It was first called Stapledon Hall, but obtained it's present name from Edmond Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, A.D. 1404, who gave two Fellowships. Many other benefactors have also liberally contributed towards extending the Foundation; the most memorable of which is Sir William Petre, Knight, who, A.D. 1566, founded eight Fellowships, procuring at the same time a more effectual Charter, and a new body of statutes. Nor should the liberality of Charles I. be omitted, who annexed one fellowship, for the islands of Guernsey and Jersey.

The College consists, at present, of one Rector, twenty-five Fellows, and a Bible Clerk, with two Exhibitioners. The students of every sort are about fifty.

Visitor. The Bishop of Exeter.

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JESUS COLLEGE.

THE front of this College, which has lately been much improved, is opposite to Exeter College, just described.

In the first court is the Hall, in which is a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, with a cieling of well executed stucco, by Mr. Roberts; the Principal's lodgings, in which is shewn a valuable picture of Charles I. at full length, by Vandyke; and the Chapel, which is handsomely furnished, and well proportioned. Of these the first was erected A.D. 1617; the second soon after the year 1621; and the last was completed 1636.

Three sides of the inner court, begun by Dr. Mansel, one of the Principals, a little before the grand Rebellion, are finished in a decent and uniform manner. The library is on the west side, which is a well furnished room, and adorned, among other portraits, with a curious picture of Dr. Hugh Price, by Hans Holben.

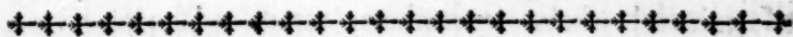
This College was founded, according to the purport of it's Charter, dated June 27th, 1571, by Queen Elizabeth, for one Principal, eight Fellows, and eight Scholars. About the same time it received an endowment of lands (175*l.* per ann.) from Hugh Price, L.L.D. a native of Brecknock, and Treasurer of the Church of St. David's, who likewise erected a part of the first court.

The chief benefactors are, Sir Eubule Thelwall, Knight, formerly Principal, who encreased the number of Fellows and Scholars from eight to sixteen; Francis Mansell, D. D. Sir Leoline Jenkins, Charles I. and many others: The particular circumstances of whose respective donations towards the improvement of the buildings, revenues, and discipline of this House, deserve a more copious panegyric, and a more distinct display, than the nature and prescriptions of this work will allow.

In the Bursary is shewn a magnificent piece of plate, the gift of the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynne; also the statutes of the College, most exquisitely written on vellum, by the Rev. Mr. Parry, of Shipstone upon Stowre, formerly Fellow.

This College consists of one Principal, nineteen Fellows, eighteen Scholars, with many Exhibitioners, and independent Students. The whole number about 90.

Visitor. The Earl of Pembroke.



LINCOLN COLLEGE.

LINCOLN College is situated between All Saints Church and Exeter College, and consists of two Quadrangles. The first, which we enter under a plain but decent tower, is formed, exclusive of Chambers, by the lodgings of the Rector, standing in the south-east angle, and erected by Thomas Beckington, Bishop of Bath and Wells, A.D. 1465; the Library and common Room on the north, and Refectory on the east.

The Library, under which is the Common Room, is small, but neatly decorated, and contains many
curious

curious manuscripts, chiefly given by Thomas Gascoigne, A.D. 1432. It was finished, as it appears at present, by the liberality of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, first a Commoner of this, and afterwards Fellow of All Souls College, A. D. 1738. This room was originally the Chapel, and was converted into a Library at the expence of Nathaniel Lord Crew, when Fellow, A.D. 1656.

The Hall was erected by John Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, A.D. 1631. It was handsomely wainscotted by Bishop Crew, A. D. 1701, whose arms appear over the middle of the screen; and those of the rest of the contributors are interspersed about the mouldings. It is 40 feet in length, 25 in breadth, and proportionable in height.

From this court which forms a square of 80 feet, we enter, through the south-side, the second, which is about 70 feet square. On the south-side of this Quadrangle is the Chapel, which particularly deserves our attention. It was built by Bishop Williams abovementioned, A. D. 1631. The screen is of cedar, elegantly carved. The windows are of painted glass, complete, and well-preserved, done A. D. 1632. Those on the north represent twelve of the Prophets, and those on the south the twelve Apostles, large as life. The east window exhibits a view of the types relative to our Saviour, with their respective completions, viz. 1. From the left hand, the Nativity; and under it, the History of the Creation it's antitype. 2. Our Lord's Baptism; and under it the Passing of the Israelites through the Red Sea. 3. The Jewish Passover; and under it the Institution of the Lord's Supper. 4. The Brazen Serpent in the Wilderness; corresponding to — Christ on the Cross. 5. Jonas delivered from the Whale's belly, expressive of — Christ's Resurrection. 6. Elijah in the fiery chariot, with — Our Lord's Ascension.

The roof consists of compartments in cedar, embellished with the arms of the different Founders and Benefactors, and interchangeably enriched with cherubims, palm-branches, and festoons, diversified with painting and gilding. There is an admirable proportion, and elegance of execution, in the eight figures of cedar which are respectively placed at each end of the Desks, and represent Moses, Aaron, the four Evangelists, St. Peter and St. Paul.

This College was founded, A.D. 1429, by Richard Flemming, a native of Royston in Yorkshire, and Bishop of Lincoln, for the maintenance of one Rector, seven Fellows, and two Chaplains; and intended as a seminary for the education of scholars, who should oppose the doctrine of Wickliffe. But the Founder dying before he had fully established his little society, the College, left in an indigent Condition, with some difficulty subsisted for a few years on the slender endowment which he had consigned to it, and the addition of some small benefactions, afterwards made by others. At length Thomas Rotherham, Bishop of Lincoln, more effectually supplied it's necessities by improving both the buildings and revenues; adding moreover five Fellowships, and assigning a new body of statutes, dated 1479, by which, and other services, he so raised Flemming's orphan foundation, as to deserve the name of Co-founder.

Their Benefactors are, William Dagvyle, Mayor of Oxford; William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, and Founder of Brazen-Nose-College, who, it is said, intended to have bestowed all that he gave to his own College, on this of Lincoln; Edmund Audley, Bishop of Salisbury; Jane Trappes; with many others: But their principal Benefactor is Nathaniel Lord Crew, Bishop of Durham; who, about the year 1717, added to the Headship an
annual

annual allocation of twenty pounds ; to the twelve Fellowships ten pounds each ; and to the seven Scholarships, and Bible Clerkship, five pounds each. He likewise improved the four College Curacies ; and moreover founded twelve Exhibitioners, with salaries of 20 l. per annum each.

The society consists at present of a Rector, twelve Fellows, twelve Exhibitioners, and seven Scholars, with a Bible Clerk ; besides independent members.

Visitor. The Bishop of Lincoln.



O R I E L C O L L E G E .

ORIEL College is situated southward of St. Mary's Church, on the north side of the front of Corpus-Christi College ; it's great gate being almost opposite to the back gate of Christ Church. It's quadrangle, which was erected something more than 100 years since, is uniform and decent : The north side consists of the Provost's Lodgings, and the Library ; the east of the Hall, Buttery, and vestibule of the Chapel, which runs eastward from thence ; and the south and west sides form the chambers of the Fellows, &c.

We ascend the Hall by an ample flight of steps, covered with a proportionable portico. It is handsomely wainscotted in the Doric style, and decorated at the upper end with a portrait of Edward II. dressed in his regalia, by Hudson ; one of Queen Anne, who annexed a Prebend of Rochester to the Provostship, by Dahl ; and another of the late Duke of Beaufort, who is represented erect, in his parliament robes, attended by a Negro-boy bearing a coronet, by Soldi. The best of these pieces, the
judicious

judicious spectator will readily determine to be that of the Duke.

The Chapel has that beauty belonging to it which is derived from a decent simplicity, and was finished A. D. 1642.

The garden-court, which we enter by a passage in the north side, receives an agreeable air from an elegant little garden which is formed in the midst of it, and fenced on this side with iron gates and palisadoes, supported by a dwarf-wall and stone piers. The sides are two wings, in a style correspondent to that of the quadrangle. That on the right was erected by Dr. Robinson, Bishop of London; and that on the left, by Dr. Carter, formerly Provost.

This College was founded by Adam le Brome, Almoner, to Edward II. A. D. 1327; for the maintenance of one Provost, and ten Fellows.

Edward II. is generally esteemed the Founder; but he appears to have acquired this title, merely because le Brome, in hopes that his master would increase it's revenues, and more effectually secure it's foundation, had surrendered his society into the King's hands. In fact, Edward conferred little or nothing more on the College than a charter of incorporation, and certain privileges. The members were at first placed in a † building purchased by le Brome, where St. Mary Hall now stands: but they were soon removed from thence to a messuage called Le Oriel, given to them by Edward III. The said King likewise granted to the College the hospital of St. Bartholomew near Oxford. The number of Fellows has been since encreased by various benefactors; these were, John Frank, Master of the Rolls in the time of Henry VI. who founded

† Wood observes, that our most antient Colleges, Merton excepted, viz. University, Baliol, Exeter, Oriel, and Queen's, originally consisted only of one range of building, or a single tenement.

four Fellowships; John Carpenter, formerly Provost, Bishop of Worcester, added one; and William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, and Founder of Brazen Nose College, another; after which, Dr. Richard Dudley, formerly Fellow, and Chancellor of the Church of Sarum, made the whole number of Fellows eighteen. Many Exhibitions have been likewise given to this society; more particularly, by the late Duke of Beaufort, who gave one hundred pounds per annum to four Exhibitioners.

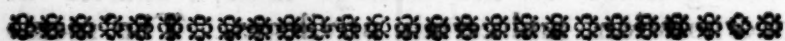
The College has gone through frequent revolutions with regard to it's buildings.

The principal Benefactor to the present edifice was Dr. John Tolson, who besides other valuable donations, gave 1150 l. for that design.

Nor should we forget the benefaction of the above-mentioned Dr. Robinson, Bishop of London, who gave 2500 l. for augmenting the fellowships.

The present members are, one Provost, eighteen Fellows, and about fourteen Exhibitioners. The Students of all sorts amount to almost 80.

Visitor. The Lord Chancellor.



CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

THIS College is situated near the back gate of Christ Church, on the south side of Oriel College. Through a beautiful Gothic Gateway we enter the first court, in which there is a peculiar appearance of neatness. On the east stands the Hall, which is handsomely wainscotted, and well proportioned. The rafters in the cieling are well wrought in the Gothic style. In the midst of this court is a curious column, exhibiting a cylindrical dial;

dial ; the construction of which is supposed to be a valuable piece of old Gnomonics. From hence we pass into the Cloysters, which are in the modern taste. South of these is an elegant pile of building, of the Ionic Order, which fronts Christ Church Meadow, and was erected by Dr. Turner, formerly President, A. D. 1706. There is likewise another neat structure, of the modern kind, near the Hall, appropriated to Gentlemen Commoners, who must not exceed six in number.

The Chapel is 70 feet in length, and 25 in breadth, with a screen and altar-piece of cedar.

The Library, which is well furnished in general, is remarkable for a collection of pamphlets from the Reformation, to the Revolution ; an English Bible supposed to be of higher antiquity than that of Wickliffe ; and a Vellum Roll, which exhibits the pedigree of the Royal Family, with the collateral branches, from Alfred to Edward I. richly decorated with their arms blazoned, and signed by the Kings at Arms. The most striking curiosity is an ancient manuscript History of the Bible in French, illuminated with a series of beautiful paintings, illustrating the sacred story. It was given by General Oglethorpe, formerly a member of this house. Here is shewn also the Crosier of the Founder, which, although a fine specimen of antique workmanship, is by no means equal to that of Wykeham at New College.

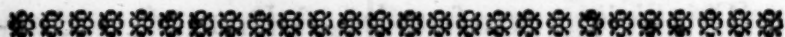
This College was founded, A.D. 1516, and endowed with lands of near 400 l. per annum, by Richard Fox, who was successively Bishop of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Durham, and Winchester ; and Lord Privy Seal to King Henry VII. and VIII. for the maintenance of one President, twenty Fellows, twenty Scholars, two Chaplains, two Clerks, and two Choristers. The statutes ordain, that

that the Fellows should be elected from the Scholars, and the latter from the Counties and Dioceses following, viz. two from Surrey, three from Hampshire, one from Durham, two from Bath and Wells, two from Exeter, two from Lincolnshire, two from Gloucestershire, one from Wiltshire, or, in Defect of a Candidate, the Diocese of Sarum, one from Bedfordshire, two from Kent, one from Oxfordshire, one from Lancashire.

Hugh Oldham, chaplain to Margaret Countess of Richmond, and afterwards Bishop of Exeter, is commemorated as the principal benefactor. The Founder had intended his society as a seminary to the Monks of St. Swithun's Cathedral at Winchester; but Oldham persuaded him to change this Design, and to make it a College of secular students on the academic plan; contributing at the same time 6000 Marks for completing the building, besides certain estates for the augmentation of its revenue. William Frost, the Founder's steward, John Claymond the first President, and Robert Morwent, the second, with some others, have given estates, &c.

The present members are, one President, twenty Fellows, two Chaplains, twenty Scholars, two Clerks, two Choristers, and six Gentlemen Commoners.

Visitor. The Bishop of Winchester.



MERTON COLLEGE.

MERTON College is separated from that of Corpus Christi, towards the west, by a small grove of elms. In the first court, the most striking object is the east window of the Chapel; the

the construction of which is a very rich piece of Gothic workmanship. From this court, by a flight of steps, we enter the Hall; it is large and lofty, but has nothing particularly remarkable, except the wainscot over the high table, which appears, by a date engraved upon it, in figures of an antique form, to have been erected in the year 1554.

The Chapel, which is also the parish Church of St. John, is an august Gothic edifice, with a tower, in which are six bells. It's Choir, or Inner Chapel, is the longest of any in the University, that of New College excepted: It had once an organ, yet without any regular institution for choir-service, before the present stalls and wainscot were put up. There is something elegant in the painted glass of the east window, which is of a modern hand. The Ante-Chapel is proportionably spacious, and was originally much larger; for if we examine the outside of the Church, towards the west, we may perceive the arches filled up, which once stood within, and made part of the Nave. Near the altar are the monuments of Sir Tomas Bodley, and Sir Henry Saville. On the right hand of the choir door, is that of the late Warden, Dr. Wintle, and his sister, which is prettily executed; and not far from the north door of the Ante-Chapel, is a Bust and inscription to the memory of Anthony Wood. This church, as we are informed by a manuscript of Wood, was built in the year 1424, but it does not appear by what benefactor.

South of the church or chapel, is a small old Quadrangle; the south side of it forms the Library, built A.D. 1369, which still contains many curious manuscripts; notwithstanding, as we are told by Wood, two cart loads of manuscripts were taken from it, and dispersed or destroyed by the Visitors, in the reign of Edward VI.

The

The new Quadrangle was erected A.D. 1610, from whose apartments, on the south, there is a beautiful prospect over the meadows. The terrace, formed on the city-wall, in the garden, of this College, is no less finely situated for a delightful view; and the gardens in general have a pleasing variety.

This College was founded by Walter de Merton, Lord Chancellor of England, and afterwards Bishop of Rochester, for the maintenance of twenty Scholars, and three Chaplains, about the year 1274. It was first established at Malden in Surrey; where it continued but a few years, before the Founder thought proper to transfer it to its present Situation. It is said that Henry III. recommended this foundation to Hugo Bishop of Ely, as a pattern for the establishment of his College of St. Peter at Cambridge.

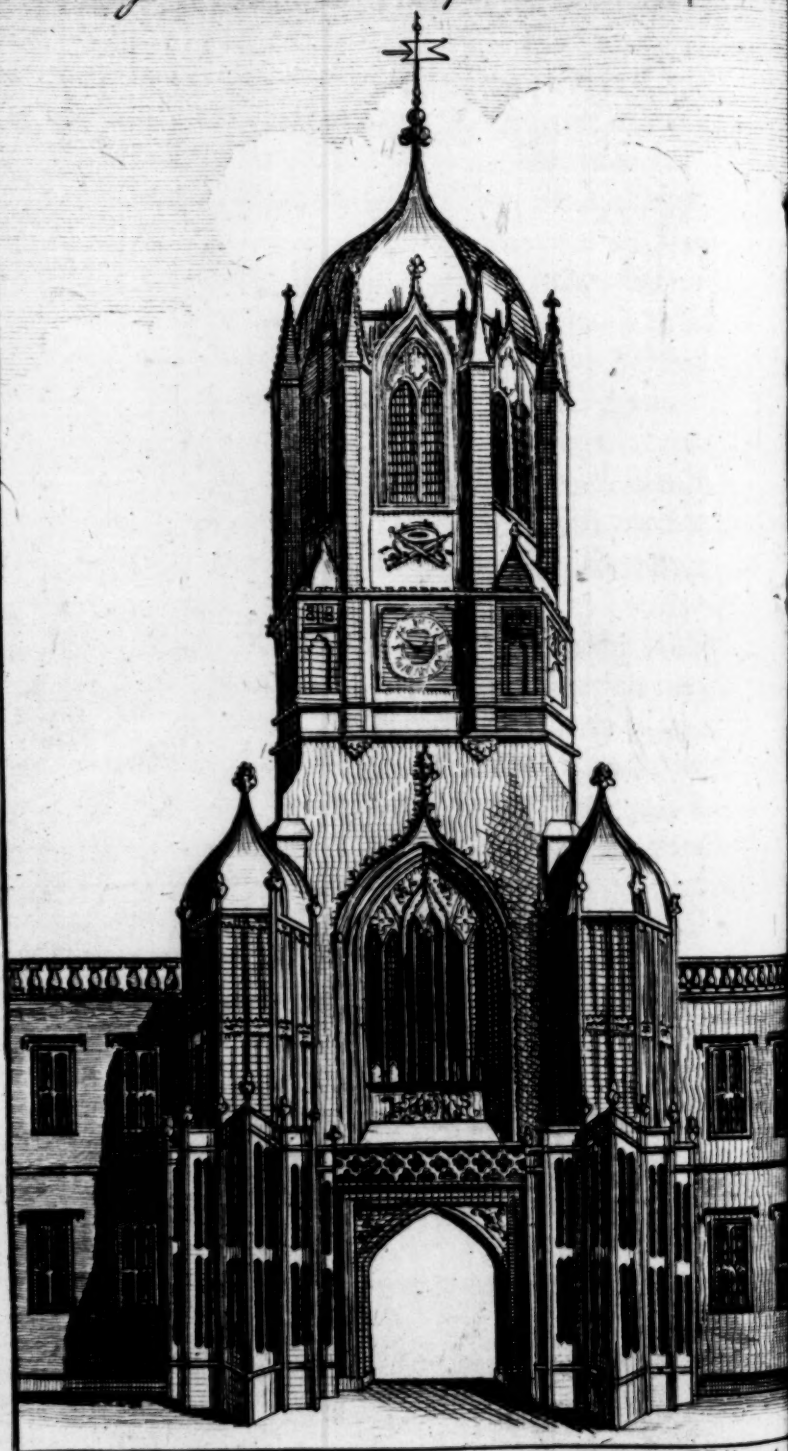
The benefactors of this society are numerous. Amongst these the most remarkable are Henry Sever, and Richard Fitz James, formerly Wardens; and Dr. John Willyott, Chancellor of the Church of Exeter, who gave Exhibitions for the maintenance of twelve *Portionistæ* called Postmasters, A.D. 1380. These were afterwards encreased to fourteen, by John Chambers; who directed, that his two additional Exhibitioners should be elected from Eton School. Mr. Henry Jackson, late of this House, has likewise founded here four Scholarships.

The Society consists at present of a Warden; twenty-four Fellows; fourteen Postmasters; four Scholars; two Chaplains, and two Clerks: The number of members of every sort is near 80.

Visitor. The Archbishop of Canterbury.



The Grand Entrance of Christ Church.



Miller del.

CHRIST CHURCH.

THE stately front of the College of Christ Church, is extended to the length of 382 feet, and terminated at either end by two corresponding turrets. In the centre is the Grand Entrance, whose Gothic proportions and ornaments are remarkably magnificent, as may be seen by the plate annexed. Over it is a beautiful tower, planned by Sir Christopher Wren, and erected by Dr. Fell: It contains the great Bell called Tom, on the sound of which, every night, at nine, the students of the whole University are enjoined, by statute, to repair to their respective societies. The judicious spectator cannot but observe with regret, that this front, perhaps the noblest in the kingdom, of the Gothic style, loses much of it's effect, on account of the declivity of the ground on which it stands, and the narrowness of the Approach. It seems however probable, that a terrace walk was intended, by way of raising the ground to a level, the whole length of the college: for the rough foundation stones of the Hospital on the opposite side, left unfinished by Wolsey, still remain bare, and the smooth stones are terminated by an horizontal Right Line; to which height the ground would have been elevated.

The grand Quadrangle is 264 by 261 feet in the clear; the east, north, and west sides, with part of the south, consist of the Lodgings of the Dean, the Canons, and the Students, &c. The greatest part of the south side is formed by the Hall, which is considerably elevated above the rest of the buildings and taken as a detached structure, is a noble specimen of ancient magnificence.—The south, east, and part of the west side, were erected by Cardinal Wolsey; as was the Kitchen, to the south of the Hall;

Hall; which is every way proportionable to the rest of the College. The whole is strongly expressive of the greatness of the Cardinal's conceptions, who yet intended much more than is executed.

The north, and what remained of the west side of this Court, was finished A. D. 1665. By the marks on the wall, some suppose this area was surrounded by a cloister. It is evident that a cloister was designed, but it never, as I can find, was executed. I am apt to suspect that when the college fell into the King's hands, the teeth-stones only of the projected cloister, with some of the pilasters had been begun; which probably the new founder removed, and smoothed to the wall. For uniformity sake, they took care to make the same marks in the new part erected, 1665, as I have just observed.

Round the whole area is a spacious terrace-walk, made the same year, and in the centre a Basen and Fountain, with a statue of Mercury. On the inside, over the Grand Entrance, is a statue of Queen Anne; over the arch in the north-east angle, another of Bishop Fell; and opposite to that at the south-east, a statue of Cardinal Wolsey, which is justly admired.

Under this statue of the Cardinal we enter the Hall, by a spacious and stately Staircase of stone, covered by a beautiful roof, built A. D. 1670, which, though very extensive, is supported by a small single pillar of fine proportion. This room is probably the largest, and certainly the most superb, of any in the kingdom. It contains eight windows on each side; is one hundred and twenty feet in length, forty in breadth, and its ceiling eighty feet high.

The roof is a noble frame of timber-work, beautified with near 300 Coats of Arms properly blazoned, and enriched with other decorations of painting,

painting, carving, and gilding, in the Gothic Taste. The delicacy of the Gothic fret-work in the roof over the window on the left side of the high-table, particularly demands our observation.

This room has lately been refitted at a large Expence, and adorned with Portraits of eminent persons, educated at, or related to, the College; of which we have here annexed an accurate catalogue.

Over the High Table.

Compton, Bishop of London.

Corbet, Bishop of Norwich.

HENRY VIII. in his Regal Robes.

King, Bp of Lond.	Duppa, Bp of Winton.	Cardinal Wolsey.	Fell, Bp of Oxon.	Morley, Bp of Winton.	Boulter, Abp of Armagh.
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On the South Side; beginning at the upper End.

Wake, Abp of Canterbury.
Potter, Abp of Canterbury.
Smalridge, Bishop of Bristol.
Trevor, Bishop of Durham.
Lord Mansfield.
King, Bishop of Chichester.
Este, Bishop of Waterford.
Robinson, Bp of Carlisle.
Morton, Bp of Meath.
Godwin, sen. Bishop of Bath and Wells.
Godwin, jun. Bp of Landaff.
Matthews, Abp of York.
Westfaling, Bp of Hereford.
Howson, Bp of Durham.
Heton, Bp of Ely.
Griffith, Bp of St. Asaph.
Sanderfon, Bp of Lincoln.

On the North Side; beginning at the upper End.

Sir John Dolben, Archbishop of York.
Hooper, Bp of Bath and Wells.
Wood, Bp of Litchfield and Cov.
Trelawney, Bp of Winchester.
Blackbourn, Abp of York.
Benfon, Bp of Gloucester.
Cox, Abp of Cashel.
Smith, Bp of Gloucester.
James, Bp of Durham.
Fuller, Bp of Lincoln.
Gastrell, Bp of Chester.
Ravis, Bp of London.
Bancroft, Bp of Oxford.
Peers, Abp of York.
Dean Fell, Father to Bp Fell.
Dr. Busby.
Hickman, Bp of Londonderry.

Over the Screen, and on each Side, in the following Order.

Lord Arlington.

Sir Dudley Carelton.

Ellis, Bp of Kildare.

A Bust of GEORGE I. in Marble.

Mr. Alfop.

Locke.

Sir Gilb. Dolben.

King, Bp of Lond.
Peter Martyr.

The Church of this College, which is the Cathedral Church of the Bishop of Oxford, is situated to the east of the Grand Quadrangle. It is an antient venerable structure, and was originally the church of St. Frideswide's Monastery; on, or near the site of which, the College is erected. It was finished before the year 1200. The roof of the Choir is a beautiful piece of stone work, put up by Wolsey; who likewise rebuilt the Spire as it now stands. The original one was much loftier. The east-window is elegantly painted by Mr. Price, senior, from a design of Sir James Thornhill, representing the Epiphany. The ile, on the north of the Choir, was the Dormitory of St. Frideswide's; in which an antient monument is shewn, said to be the Tomb of that Saint. She died A. D. 739. At the east end of the same ile is a window painted in a masterly manner, by John Oliver, in the 80th year of his age; and given by him to the college, A. D. 1700. The subject is St. Peter delivered out of prison by the Angel. There is great expression in the attitudes of the sleeping soldiers. Many remains of painted glass appear in different parts of the church, remarkable for strength and brilliancy of colour; the windows having been for the most part destroyed, A. D. 1651. The tower contains ten musical bells, brought hither from Osney Abbey; as was the great bell, called *Ton*, above-mentioned. In this Cathedral, choir-service is performed, at ten and four, every Day. This Church was designed by the Cardinal for private prayers and theological exercises only. The foundation stones of the church or chapel intended for the public service, may still be traced in the gardens on the north side of the great quadrangle, which Wood tells us would have been an *august* and *immense* work.

Peckwater-

Peckwater-Court, to the north-east of the great Quadrangle, is perhaps the most elegant edifice in the University. It consists of three sides, each of which has fifteen windows in front. The middle story is Ionic. It's Architect was Dean Aldrich; it's principal Founder Dr. Radcliffe, a Canon of this Church, assisted by other contributions. Opposite to it is a sumptuous Library, 141 feet in length, supported by pillars of the Corinthian Order. It was first intended to have placed this structure on piazzas, which would have given it a lighter air. The south side of this Library is furnished with elegant book cases extended to the whole length of the room, with a gallery above; and between the windows on the opposite side is likewise placed a series of book cases, respectively assigned to the several sciences; over each of which there are beautiful festoons in stucco charged with symbolical imagery, severally representing the particular Branch of Literature contained beneath. The cieling is also richly ornamented with masterly compartments of stucco. The wainscoting, &c. which is of the finest Norway oak, together with the Banisters of the gallery, are all finished with carving, which is at once both neat and elegant. Upon a pedestal, in a recess on the north side, is placed an admirable whole length statue of Mr. Locke, formerly a student of this house, by Roubillac. Towards the south of the Library are several apartments furnished also with book cases, and cabinets for manuscripts. And on the whole, when this superb structure is entirely completed, it will exceed every edifice in the kingdom, assigned to the same purpose.

East of this Court stands Canterbury Court, originally Canterbury College. It is small, and chiefly remarkable for it's antiquity.

There is besides, the Chaplain's Court, to the south east of Wolsey's Quadrangle; on the north side of which is a light Gothic edifice, formerly belonging to St. Frideswide's Monastery, and called St. Lucia's Chapel. It is, at present, a well-furnished Library. Nor should we omit an elegant range of building on the south, commonly called Fell's, which fronts a noble walk belonging to the College, called the White Walk, upwards of two furlongs in length, and fifty feet wide, shaded on each side with lofty elms, and commanding a delightful prospect of the adjacent meadows, the river, and the neighbouring villages.

This College was originally founded by Cardinal Wolsey, A.D. 1525, for the support of a Dean, a Subdean, one hundred Canons, ten public Readers, thirteen Chaplains, twelve Clerks, sixteen Choristers, besides officers and servants. But while the Cardinal was completing this Design, having actually admitted eighteen Canons, about the year 1529, he fell into disgrace; when King Henry VIII. seized upon the foundation, which he suspended 'till the year 1532, and then re-established it under the name of Henry the Eighth's College, for one Dean and twelve Canons. This foundation however the same King suppressed A. D. 1545. But the next year he removed hither the episcopal see, first established at Oseney Abbey, A. D. 1542, and at the same time, on part of Wolsey's original revenues, he constituted a Dean, eight Canons, eight Chaplains, eight Clerks, eight Choristers, and an Organist; together with sixty Students, and forty Grammar Scholars, a School-Master, and Usher. In this form the foundation has remained ever since; except that Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1561, converted the forty Grammar Scholars into Academical Students; ordering, at the

the same time, that their vacancies should be supplied from Westminster School. Thus one hundred Students were established; to which number William Thurston, Esq; A. D. 1663, added one.

I shall here observe, by the way, that only seven of our Colleges, viz. New-College, All-Souls, Magdalene, Corpus, Trinity, St. John's, and Wadham, retain the original number of Fellows, or of Fellows and Scholars, without addition, according to the first appointment of their respective Founders.

The Benefactors here have been numerous. The principal are, Dean Fell, Lady Holford, and the late Dr. Lee; who by his last Will consigned a legacy of 20,000*l.* and upwards, for the support of several new and useful institutions in the College, which will shortly be completed.

This College, or Church, consists of one Dean, eight Canons, eight Chaplains, eight Singing Men, one Organist, eight Choristers, one hundred and one Students, besides many independent members. The whole number about 150.

Visitor. The KING,

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

TO this College we pass in a direct line from the grand gate of Christ Church. At our entrance the Master's Lodgings, on the right, make a handsome appearance, which are large and commodious. The first Quadrangle is neat and uniform, though small. From this we are led, by the north-west angle into the Hall, which is adorned with pictures of the founders and benefactors; and

from thence into an irregular area, on one side of which stands the Chapel. This is a modern edifice of the Ionic Order. The Altar-piece is justly admired for its neatness, and the whole is elegantly finished, and properly adorned.

Westward of the Chapel is the Garden, in which is a pleasant common-room, and an agreeable terrace-walk, formed on the city-wall.

This College was founded A.D. 1620, by the joint benefaction of Thomas Tesdale, of Glympton in Oxfordshire, Esq; and Richard Wightwick, S.T.B. Rector of Illey, Berks, for the maintenance of one Master, ten Fellows, and ten Scholars. The society has since been much enlarged by the addition of several Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions. Charles I. granted the living of St. Aldate, in Oxford, together with a Fellowship. Juliana Stafford, of Holborn in Middlesex, A.D. 1628, founded two. Francis Rous, A. D. 1657, three Exhibitioners. Dr. George Morley, Bishop of Winton, founded five Scholarships, for the natives of Guernsey and Jersey. Besides these, Sir John Bennet, afterwards Lord Ossulstone, gave two Fellowships, and Scholarships. Mr. Townsend of Gloucestershire, eight Exhibitions. Not many years since Lady Holford added two. Sir John Philipps, Bart. A. D. 1745, founded one Fellowship, and one Scholarship, with an Advowson annexed. And Dr. Hall, Master, and Bishop of Bristol, built the Lodgings of the Master.

This College was originally Broadgate Hall, famous for the study of the Civil Law, a flourishing house of learning, in which, to mention no more, Camden received part of his education. It obtained the name of Pembroke College from the memorable Earl of Pembroke, who was Chancellor of the University when the College was founded, and
whose

whose interest was particularly instrumental in establishing it.

The society at present consists of one Master, fourteen Fellows, and upwards of thirty Scholars and Exhibitioners. All the Students, taken together, are near 60.

Visitor. The Chancellor of the University.

* * I shall next proceed to a description of the,

H A L L S,

OF the numerous Halls, Hostels, or Inns, which were the only academical houses originally possessed by the Students of Oxford, only five subsist at present. These Societies are neither endowed nor incorporated. They are subject to their respective Principals, whose salary arises from the room-rent of the House. The Principals are appointed by the Chancellor of the University; that of Edmond Hall excepted, who is nominated by Queen's College, under whose patronage Edmond Hall still remains. The rest were formerly dependent on particular Colleges. I shall describe them according to their antiquity.

I. ALBAN HALL.

THIS Hall is contiguous to Merton College on the east. It appears to have been a house of learning in the reign of Edward I. and received it's name from Robert de St. Alban, a citizen of Oxford, who, in the reign of Henry III. conveyed this Tenement to the Nuns of Littlemore. The front is decent, erected by Benedict Barnham, Alderman of London, A.D. 1595. It has a small Refectory, and no Chapel.

II. ST. EDMUND'S HALL.

THIS Hall is situated to the east of Queen's College. It was first established about the reign of Edward II. and was consigned to Queen's College A.D. 1557. It has a Library, Refectory, and Chapel, which are neat and commodious.

III. ST. MARY HALL.

IT is situated in Oriel Lane, to the south of St. Mary's Church. For its original we refer the reader to our account of Oriel College. It consists of an elegant little court, which encloses a neat garden. It has a Library, with a handsome, though small, Chapel, and Refectory. Erasmus, Sir Thomas More, and Sandys the poet, studied in this House. It has some Exhibitioners.

IV. NEW INN HALL.

THIS Hall stands near the Church of St. Peter in the Bailey, towards the Castle. It was consigned to Students by John Trillock, Bishop of Hereford, A.D. 1345. It is eminent for the education of many learned Civilians. It has no Chapel. Almost opposite to this hall stands part of the gateway of St. Mary's College, in which Erasmus resided for some time. He has left us an elegant Latin poem on his manner of living here. It was founded A.D. 1437, for Novices of the Augustin Order, and suppressed at the Reformation.

V. MAGDALEN HALL.

THIS Hall is almost contiguous to Magdalen College on the west. A very considerable part of it is the Grammar School for the Choristers
of

of Magdalen College, erected, with the College, by the Founder, William of Wainfleet, for that Purpose alone. To this structure other buildings being added, it grew by degrees into an Academical Hall. It has a well furnished Library, with a neat Chapel, and Refectory. Here are several Exhibitions. This Seminary boasts the education of Lord Clarendon, the celebrated Historian.



The late and present GOVERNORS

Of the respective

COLLEGES and HALLS.

Late and present Presidents of Magdalene College.

1722. *Edward Butler*, LL. D.

1745. *Thomas Jenner*, D. D.

Late and present Masters of University College.

1728. *Thomas Cockman*, D. D.

1744. *John Browne*, D. D.

Late and present Provosts of Queen's College.

1730. *Joseph Smith*, D. D.

1756. *Joseph Browne*, D. D.

Late and present Wardens of All Souls College.

1702. *Bernard Gardiner*, LL. D.

1726. *Stephen Nibblett*, D. D.

Late and present Principals of Brazen-Nose College.

1710. *Robert Shippen*, D. D.

1745. *Francis Yarborough*, D. D.

Late and present Principals of Hertford College.

1753. *William Sharpe*, D. D.

1757. *David Durell*, B. D.

Late and present Wardens of New College.

1729. *John Coxed*, LL. D.

1740. *John Purnell*, D. D.

Late and present Wardens of Wadham College.

1739. *Samuel Lisle*, D. D.

1745. *George Wyndham*, D. D.

Late and present Presidents of Trinity College.

1705. *William Dobson*, D. D.

1731. *George Huddesford*, D. D.

Late and present Masters of Baliol College.

1722. *Joseph Hunt*, D. D.

1727. *Theophilus Leigh*, D. D.

Late and present Presidents of St. John's College.

1748. *William Derham*, D. D.

1758. *Thomas Fry*, D. D.

Late and present Provosts of Worcester College.

1714. *Richard Blechinden*, D. C. L.

1739. *William Gower*, D. D.

Late and present Rectors of Exeter College.

1737. *James Edgecomb*, D. D.

1750. *Francis Webber*, D. D.

Late and present Principals of Jesus College.

1727. *Thomas Pardo*, D. D.

1763. *Humphrey Owen*, D. D.

Late and present Rectors of Lincoln College.

1731. *Eusebius Isham*, D. D.

1755. *Richard Hutchins*, D. D.

Late and present Provosts of Oriel College.

1728. *Walter Hodges*, D. D.

1757. *Chardin Musgrave*, D. D.

Late and present Presidents of Corpus Christi College.

1715. *John Mather*, D. D.

1748. *Thomas Randolph*, D. D.

Late and present Wardens of Merton College.

1750. *John Robinson*, D. D.

1759. *Henry Barton*, D. D.

Late and present Deans of Christ Church.

1732. *John Conybeare*, D. D. Bishop of Bristol.

1756. *David Gregory*, D. D.

Late and present Masters of Pembroke College.

1714. *Matthew Panting*, S. T. P.

1738. *John Radcliffe*, S. T. P.

Late and present Principals of Alban Hall.

1731. *Robert Leyborne*, D. D.

1759. *Francis Randolph*, B. D.

Late and present Principals of Edmond Hall.

1751. *George Fothergill*, D. D.

1760. *George Dixon*, D. D.

Late and present Principals of St. Mary Hall.

1712. *John Hudson*, D. D.

1719. *William King*, LL. D.

Late and present Principals of New Inn Hall.

1744. *William Walker*, LL. D.

1761. *William Blackstone*, D. C. L.

Late and present Principals of Magdalen Hall.

1744. *William Denison*, B. D.

1755. *William Denison*, D. D.

The late and present
Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors,

WITH THE PRESENT

Representatives in Parliament, Professors, &c.

Late and present Chancellors.

1759. JOHN Earl of WESTMORELAND.

1762. GEO. HENRY Earl of LITCHFIELD.

High - Steward, 1763.

HAMILTON, Earl of CORK and ORRERY.

Vice-Chancellors.

1756. The Rev. *Thomas Randolph*, D. D. President
of Corpus Christi College.

1759. The Rev. *Joseph Browne*, D. D. Provost of
Queen's College.

Present Representatives in Parliament.

Sir *Roger Newdigate*, Bart. of Arbury in the County
of Warwick.

Sir *Walter Bagot*, Bart. of Blithfield, in the County
of Stafford.

Regius Professor of Divinity.

Rev. *Edward Bentham*, D. D. Canon of Christ Ch.

Margaret Professor of Divinity.

Rev. *Thomas Jenner*, D. D. President of Mag. Coll.

Regius

Regius Professor of Hebrew.

Rev. *Tho. Hunt*, D. D. Canon of Christ-Church.

Regius Professor of Greek.

Rev. *William Sharpe*, D. D. of Christ-Church.

Regius Professor of Civil Law.

Robert Jenner, D.C.L. of Trinity College.

Vinerian Professor of Common Law.

Will. Blackstone, D.C.L. Principal of New Inn Hall.

Regius Professor of Physic.

John Kelly, M. D. of Christ-Church.

Regius Professor of Modern Languages.

Rev. *Joseph Spence*, A. M. of New College.

Savilian Professor of Astronomy.

Rev. *Thomas Hornsby*, A. M. of Corpus Christi Coll.

Savilian Professor of Geometry.

Rev. *Nathaniel Blifs*, A. M. of Pembroke College.

Professor of Natural Philosophy.

Rev. *Joseph Browne*, D. D. Provost of Queen's Coll.

Professor of Moral Philosophy.

Thomas Barker, A. M. of Brazen-nose College.

Professor of History.

Rev. *John Warneford*, B. D. of Corpus Christi Coll.

Professor of Chemistry.

Professor of Anatomy.

Thomas Lawrence, M. D. of Trinity College.

Professor of Botany.

Humphrey Sibthorpe, M. D. of Magdalen College.

Archbishop

Archbishop Laud's Professor of Arabic.

Rev. *Tho. Hunt*, D. D. Canon of Christ-Church.

Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic.

Rev. *Richard Browne*, D. D. of Hertford College.

Professor of Poetry.

Rev. *Thomas Warton*, A. M. of Trinity College.

Professor of Music.

William Hayes, Doctor of Music, of Magd. Coll.

Public Orator.

Rev. *Thomas Nowel*, A. M. of Oriel College.

Keeper of the Archives.

Rev. *Francis Wise*, B. D. of Trinity College.

Registrar of the University.

Rev. *Samuel Forster*, A. M. of Wadham College.

Bodley's Librarian.

Rev. *Humphrey Owen*, D. D. Principal of Jesus Coll.

Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum.

Rev. *William Huddesford*, A. M. of Trinity College.

Radcliffe's Librarian.

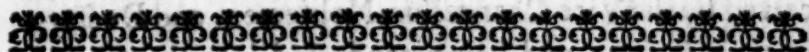
Rev. *Francis Wise*, B. D. of Trinity College.

University Officers.

Esquire	{	<i>Robert Eyton</i> , A. M. of Physic and Arts.
Beadles.		<i>William Walker</i> , A. M. of Divinity.
		<i>Herbert Beaver</i> , A. M. of Law.

Yeomen	{	<i>Mr. Wm. Sherwin</i> , of Physic and Arts.
Beadles.		<i>Mr. James Arnold</i> , of Divinity.
		<i>Mr. Samuel Parker</i> , of Law.

Mr. *Henry Church*, Virger.



T H E

Ceremony of the public INSTALLATION,

O F A

C H A N C E L L O R,

In the UNIVERSITY of OXFORD.

AFTER the Election of a new Chancellor, the Business of the University generally requiring an immediate Admission, a public Instalment at Oxford is a Ceremony which seldom happens; we therefore presume every Reader's Curiosity must be gratified by an authentic Detail of so magnificent a Solemnity.

On Monday, July 2, 1759, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Right Honourable JOHN Earl of WESTMORELAND, then Chancellor elect, made his public Entry by the East-Gate into the City. His Lordship was attended at his Entrance, and for a great Part of the Wycomb Road, by a long Train of Coaches and other Equipages of the Nobility and Gentry of the Country. Notice was given of his near Approach by the ringing of a Bell at St. Mary's, which called together the Gentlemen of the University, who were ranked, according to their different Degrees, on his Lordship's Right-Hand, from the East-Gate to St. Mary's Church. The Left-Hand Side of the Street was reserved for the Townsmen.

On

On his Lordship's Arrival at St. Mary's he was received by the Vice Chancellor, Noblemen, and Doctors, in their Robes; and being conducted into the Church was complimented by the Public Orator in a short Latin Speech, to which his Lordship replied in the same Language. After this his Lordship dined at St. Mary Hall, where Apartments were provided for him, and many Gentlemen and Ladies of his Train.

On Tuesday, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, the Noblemen and the Doctors in their Robes waited on his Lordship at the Vice-Chancellor's Lodgings at Corpus Christi College; and about Eleven the Procession, which was more numerous than has been seen here in the Memory of Man, began from thence, and passed through St. Mary's, where it was joined by the Masters of Arts in their proper Habits; and then proceeded through the Great Gate of the Schools to the Divinity School, and from thence into the Theatre.

Here the Vice-Chancellor, in a Latin Speech, opened the Business of the Convocation; and then addressing himself to the Chancellor, who was seated at his Right Hand, after applauding in a proper and polite Manner the Choice the University had made, and congratulating his Lordship upon it, administered to him the necessary Oaths, and presented him with the Insignia of his Office, viz. the Keys, the Seal, and the Book of Statutes. The Vice-Chancellor then quitted the Chair, which was immediately filled by the Chancellor, who finished this Ceremony of the Installment by addressing himself to the University in an elegant Latin Oration. After which his Lordship conferred the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Civil Law on several illustrious

illustrious Foreigners, as well as on some of the Nobility and Gentry who were present on the Occasion.

Then the following Noblemen of the University spoke their congratulatory Verses, which were received by the Audience with uncommon, but deserved Applause, viz. The Earl of Suffolk English Verse; the Earl of Donegall Latin; and Lord Norreys Latin.

This Convocation concluded with a Speech from the Public Orator.—And then the Procession returned to Corpus College, where the Noblemen and Doctors were entertained at Dinner with the Chancellor.

In the Evening an Oratorio was performed in the Theatre by a select and numerous Band.

On Wednesday, being the Day of Lord Crew's Commemoration, the Doctors, &c. met again at the Vice-Chancellor's Lodgings, between Ten and Eleven o'Clock in the Morning, and went in Procession with the Chancellor from thence to the Theatre. The Vice-Chancellor having opened the Business of the Convocation, the Commemoration Speech was spoken by Mr. Warton, the Poetry Professor. The Subject of this elegant and admired Speech was, with great Propriety, confined to those Benefactors who had been Chancellors of the University. The Chancellor then conferred many Degrees in Law and Arts, as on the preceding Day. After which the Encænias were continued by the following Gentlemen, viz. The Hon. Mr. Beauclerc of Queen's, English; Sir B. B. Delves, Magdalen College, Latin; Sir James Macdonald, Christ Church, Latin; Mr. Beckford, New College, English; Mr. Wodehouse and Mr. Le Maître, Christ Church, Latin Dialogue; Mr. Nibbes
of

of St. John's, Latin. All these Exercises were performed with great Propriety of Elocution and Action, and were highly applauded by the Audience. — In the Evening was performed an Oratorio.

On Thursday the Chancellor met the Heads of Houses at the Delegates Room, and presided in their Consultations on the Business of the University; and from thence was accompanied by them to the Theatre.

Here the Encænïa, or congratulatory Exercises were again resumed by Mr. Hopton and Mr. Walcot of Magdalen College, who spoke a Dialogue in Latin Verse on the late Improvements and Benefactions to the University; Mr. Bagott of Christ-Church, Latin Verse; Mr. Ilbert of Magdalen, English Verse; Mr. Way of Christ-Church, Latin; Mr. Bragge of Magdalen, Latin; Mr. Budgen of Trinity, English; Mr. Kaye of Brazen-Nose, English Oration. This being ended, the Chancellor conferred a great Number of Degrees in Law as before; and an Oratorio was performed in the Theatre in the Afternoon.

On Friday the Encænïa were resumed in the Theatre, when an Italian Ode in Praise of the Chancellor, was performed by the whole Opera Band from London: After which, Degrees in Law and Arts were again conferred.

And then the Solemnity of the Installation and Commemoration was closed by Dr. King, Principal of St. Mary Hall, who in a spirited and eloquent Oration, delivered with his usual Grace and Dignity, enlarged on the Propriety of the Choice the University had made; displayed his Lordship's eminent Abilities; introduced Lady Pomfret's and Mr. Dawkins's late Benefactions;

Benefactions; and concluded with an Exhortation to the Youth of this Place, and his ardent Wishes for the perpetual Peace and Prosperity of the University.

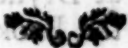
On Friday Evening a Grand Serenata in two Acts, and on Saturday Evening the Opera of *Ciro* was performed in the Theatre, by the whole Band from the Opera-House, who were engaged at a prodigious Expence, to add a Variety to these Entertainments.

Sunday, being A&S-Sunday, the Chancellor was at St. Mary's Church both Morning and Afternoon, attended by the Vice-Chancellor, the Heads of Houses, Doctors, and Masters of Arts, in their usual Seats, and the Ladies placed in the Bachelors Galleries.

On Monday Evening, great Part of the Company still remaining in the Town, instead of the usual Weekly Concert at the Musick-Room, the Opera of *Farnace* was performed in the Theatre, and honoured, as were all the Musical Entertainments, by the Presence of the Chancellor.

His Lordship left Oxford on Wednesday about Four in the Afternoon; having expressed the highest Satisfaction at the polite Reception he had met with from the University.

On the whole, the Splendor of the Appearance on this Occasion, the Harmony and Decorum with which the whole Ceremony was conducted, and the Entertainment afforded to so polite and respectable an Audience, by the Exercises and Orations of each Day, reflected the highest Honour on the Prudence of the Magistrates, and Abilities of the Members, of this distinguished Seat of Learning.



10 *This Day is Published, Price 6d.*

COMPANION to the GUIDE,

AND A

GUIDE to the COMPANION:

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COMPLETE SUPPLEMENT

TO ALL THE

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Avia Pieridum peragro loca: Nullius ante

Trita solo.

LUCRET. iv. 1.

L O N D O N:

Printed for H. PAYNE, at Dryden's Head, in Paternoster Row; and sold by the Booksellers of OXFORD.

ADVANTAGE
TO
TOUR

BLENHEIM, DITCHLEY, *and* STOW.

The SEATS of

HIS GRACE

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH,

The Right Honourable

The Earl of LICHFIELD,

AND

The Right Hon. the Earl TEMPLE.

*Accipe temperiem cæli, regionis situm, VILLÆ amœnitatem;
quæ, et tibi auditu, et mihi relatu, jucunda erunt.*

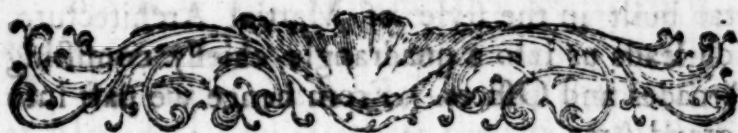
PLIN. Epist. V. 6.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AS the Seats, described in the following TOUR, are situated at so convenient a Distance, as generally to be visited by Strangers who make a journey to Oxford, it is presumed that our work would have been incomplete without this Addition.

As such an Account has been long wanted, so is it a task attended with greater difficulty than is imagined. For no minute or circumstantial detail has hitherto been given of the first of these Articles, and scarce any of the second: Nor has the last been discussed with that correctness and perspicuity which it deserves. It may be objected, that so many beauties demand a more ample display, and that they must necessarily be crowded in so confined a compass. However we may venture to affirm, that we have not omitted or misrepresented any one remarkable Particular. In a word, we have endeavoured to be more accurate than elegant; and our aim has been rather to explain, than to embellish, the Subject.

Should our description of these noble Repositories of art and taste, awaken the curiosity of those who have not yet visited them; should it contribute to direct and inform those who may chuse to make it the Companion of their Party; or should it prove an agreeable amusement at home, by recalling past scenes of pleasure to remembrance, our design is accomplished.



BLENHEIM PALACE,

The SEAT of

His Grace the Duke of MARLBOROUGH.

THE Palace or Castle of BLENHEIM, the Seat of His Grace the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, is situated a little to the West of Woodstock, a Market and Borough Town, about seven miles and a half from Oxford.

From the Town we enter the Park, through a spacious and elegant Portal of the Corinthian Order; from whence a noble Prospect is opened to the Palace, the Bridge, the Lake with it's Valley, and other beautiful scenes of the Park. The House in particular, which we survey from this point obliquely, is probably no where viewed to greater advantage.

The Front of the Palace is extended to the length of 348 feet from wing to wing, and consists of a variety of beautiful and noble architecture. Though perhaps it might be wished, that Sir John Vanbrugh the Architect, had consulted uniformity of design, rather than multiplicity of ornament. In this respect the South Front, towards the Garden, may be thought preferable; on the Pediment of which is a noble Busto, larger than the life, of Louis XIV. taken from the Citadel of Tournay.

We

We enter the Palace on the east, through a Portal built in the style of Martial Architecture, which leads us into a quadrangle chiefly consisting of Arcades and Offices. From hence we pass into the grand Area.

In the center of the front, a superb Portico elevated on massy columns admits us to,

The H A L L.

THIS magnificent Room runs to the height of the House, and is of a proportionable breadth. It is supported by Corinthian Pillars. The ceiling is adorned with an allegorical piece, painted by Sir James Thornhill, representing the Duke of Marlborough crowned by Victory, who points to a Plan of the Battle of Blenheim. In the Recesses between the Pillars, are placed some admirable Casts from the antique Statues, of the Roman Slave, the Venus of Medici, the Athletæ, and Saltator. Over these is a Series of paintings called the Loves of the Gods, a present to the old Duke from the King of Sardinia. These pieces are perhaps falsely ascribed to Titian. However they contain some masterly strokes, both of design and expression, and were probably from sketches of Titian: at least, they came from the Venetian School. In the Arcades, on the right and left, is a fine arrangement of Marble Termini.

Over the door that leads into the SALOON, is a Bust of the Great Duke of Marlborough, with a classical Latin Inscription. But as strangers are usually conducted from the Hall into the apartments on the left, we shall pursue the same method.

FIRST APARTMENT.

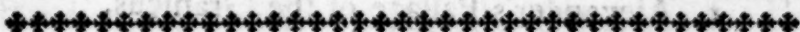
THE Hangings begin a Suite of Tapestry, representing the Victories and Atchievements of Alexander; no improper prelude to those of the Great Duke of Marlborough, which compose the celebrated Tapestry of some of the succeeding Rooms. The particular Subjects are,

1. Alexander entering Darius's Tent.
2. His conversation with the Magi and Diogenes.

The PICTURES are,

1. St. Austin when young; by Titian.
2. Pope Gregory, by Ditto.
3. The Woman taken in Adultery, by Rembrandt.
4. Mary of Medici, by Rubens.

The Connoisseur must regret the removal of two masterly Crayon-Pieces, by Lady Bolingbroke sister to the present Duke, which formerly adorned this Room.



SECOND APARTMENT.

Here are some pieces of beautiful Tapestry: The subjects from classical Allegory.

The PICTURES.

1. Holy Family; by Rubens.
2. St. Jerom; by Tintoret.
3. The late Duke at full length; by Vanloo.



THIRD APARTMENT.

ALEXANDER's History is here resumed in the Tapestry. The Subjects are,
The Battle of Arbela, and the Defeat of Porus.

F

The

The PICTURES.

1. Rubens's Family ; by himself.—The beauties of this capital Picture are sufficiently known and recommended by the Mezzo-tinto Print of it, lately published by the ingenious Mr. Mac Ardell.

2. The Dutchess of Portsmouth, and Mrs. Ellen Gwyn ; by Vandyke.

3. Lord Strafford dictating to his Secretary ; by the same Hand.—This last is perhaps one of Vandyke's principal Portrait-pieces. The Earnestness of the Speaker, and the Attention of the Amanuensis, heighten each other in the most expressive manner.



FOURTH APARTMENT.

THE Suite of Alexander's Battles, all which are from Le Brun, is here closed with,

1. Alexander's Passage of the Granicus.

2. His Entry into Babylon.

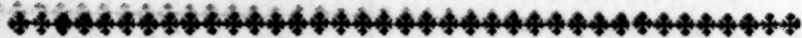
The PICTURES.

1. Rubens's Wife ; by Rubens.

2. Catharine de Medicis ; by the same.

3. Mary Queen of Scots ; by Vandyke.

Some suppose the last to be a Copy. It has not much of Vandyke's strong manner. Probably it has been damaged by being unskilfully cleaned.



FIFTH APARTMENT.

THIS is a complete cabinet of eminent Masters. The particular, and most remarkable, Pieces, are

1. A Holy

1. A Holy Family.
2. The Offering of the Magi.
3. Angel directing Lot out of Sodom. } by Rubens.
4. The Flight into Ægypt. }
5. An unfinished Piece †.
6. A Madona; by Carlo Maratti.
7. Mary Magdalen; by Carlo Dolci.
8. Two Madonas, in different attitudes; by Titian.
9. Herod's Cruelties; by Paul Veronese.
10. Queen Esther; by ditto.
11. A Head; by Rubens.
12. A ditto; by Hans Holben.
13. Passage of the Red Sea; by Old Franks.
14. Destruction of Troy; by Bruhl.
15. A Holy Family; by Carrachi.

To which we may add, Four small Pieces, and a Dutch Piece, by Teniers; and two small Pieces, by Philippi Lowther. With several other small Pieces; in particular, a Portrait of Paracelsus; a Piece of Architecture; a Battle Piece; an Assembly of the Gods, &c. The Names of many of the Masters, which are not remembered, will be easily conjectured by the judicious Spectator, who will not suffer these more minute, but perhaps more laborious, compositions, to escape his curiosity.



SIXTH APARTMENT.

THE Tapestry of the Duke's Battles is here begun; which are introduced by a most lively representation of a Suttling-Booth, Foragers, a Battle, and a Siege.

† It has little more than the first Colouring.

The P I C T U R E S.

1. Christ receiving the Children; by a Scholar of Rubens.

2. Lord Sunderland; by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

3. Dobson, an English Painter, in the Reign of King James I. with his Family; by himself.

This last is an admirable Piece in the old correct Manner.



SEVENTH APARTMENT.

THE Tapestry represents the Battles of Wyndendale, Bouchain, and Oudenarde, with the Siege of Donawert.

The P I C T U R E S.

1. Jupiter and Europa; by Paul Veronese.

2. Lady Sunderland; by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

3. Beasts, &c. by Bassan.



EIGHTH APARTMENT.

THE Connoisseur will think we are conducting him through Rubens's School. Here are four most enchanting specimens of his luxuriant Pencil.

1. The Three Graces cloathed.

2. Venus and Adonis.

3. Silenus, Ægle, and Satyrs, &c.

4. The Roman Charity.

5. The Ægyptian Fortune-Tellers; by M. Angelo Caravaggio.

6. A Battle

6. A Battle-Piece; by Bourguignon.

7. Another, by the same.

With six Landscapes, by Wootton.

In one Corner of this Apartment, is a Clock of curious Workmanship, with an enamelled Dial-Plate, upon a Pedestal of Mahogany, carved in exquisite Taste; brought from France by Lord Sunderland, Brother to the late Duke

THE SALOON.

THIS Room, whether we regard its breadth, height, furniture, or decorations, is proportioned to the magnificence of the rest. The lower part is lined with marble, on which account it is calculated to afford a cool retreat in the warmest weather. This is a common fashion in the warmer climate of Italy.

The walls are adorned with Paintings of the different Habits and Modes of Dress of all Nations. In one of the compartments the painter, La Guerre, has taken an opportunity of introducing himself.

The Cieling, which is executed by the same hand, is an Allegorical Piece, representing Peace stopping the Duke in his Career, and Time admonishing him of the rapidity of his own Flight.

NINTH APARTMENT.

THE Tapestry of the Duke's Battles is here continued with the Battles of Blenheim, Malplaquet, and the Siege of Lisle.

PAINT.

PAINTINGS.

1. A Hunting Piece; by Schneider.
2. Another Hunting Piece; by the same.
3. A Dutch Piece. The Painter's name unknown.



TENTH APARTMENT.

THE March to, and the Siege of Bouchain, in the Tapestry here, complete the Suite of the Duke's Battles.

The PICTURES.

1. Isaac blessing Jacob; by Rembrandt.
2. The Old Duke; by Sir Godfrey Kneller.
3. A Fruit Piece; by Michael Angelo.



ELEVENTH APARTMENT.

The PICTURES.

1. **A** Piece of Still-Life; by Maltese.
2. Another Piece of Still-Life; by the same.
3. The late Dutchess, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

The Apartments hitherto described, complete the East and South Fronts of the Palace, and we now turn on the right Hand.



THE LIBRARY.

FROM a series of smaller, though magnificent, Apartments, we are suddenly struck at entering this superb Room, which is 180 feet in length, and

and proportionably broad and lofty, The Doric Pilasters of Marble, with the complete Columns of the same, which support a rich Entablature, the Window-Frames, the surrounding Basement of black marble, and the stuccoed compartments of the vaulted Ceiling, are in the highest taste both of Design and Finishing. It was originally intended as a Gallery for Paintings; but the late justly lamented Duke has added utility to elegance, having furnished it with the noble collection of Books, made by Lord Sunderland, his Grace's father. Their number is said to amount to 24,000 volumes, which have been allowed to be worth 30,000 l. and we may venture to pronounce them the best private collection in England. They are kept under gilt-wire lattices. On the tops of the cases is a series of Bronzes. That no assistance to learning might be wanting, the late Duke placed here a fine Orrery and Planetarium.

At the upper end of the room is a highly finished Statue of Queen Anne, by Rysbrack, with this Inscription,

To the Memory of Queen *ANNE*,
 Under whose Auspices
JOHN Duke of *MARLBOROUGH*
 Conquered
 And to whose Munificence
 He and his Posterity
 With Gratitude
 Owe the Possession of *BLENHEIM*.
 A. D. MDCCXXVI.

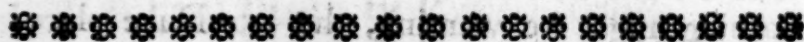
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Over the Book-cases are the following Paintings :

1. Cartoons, copied by Le Bland.
2. Lot and his Daughters ; by Rubens.
3. A Crucifixion ; by Vandyke.
4. A Dutch Piece ; by Bassan.
5. A Landscape ; by Claud Lorrain.
6. A View of Antwerp ; by Vanderhooft.

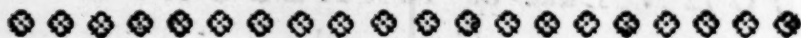
Before we leave this Attic Gallery, I cannot but direct the Spectator to it's bow-windows, from whence we have a delightful prospect of the declivity descending to the river, and the gradual ascent of the venerable groves which cover the corresponding hill.

We have now gone through the whole body of the House.



THE CHAPEL.

THIS is one of the Wings ; in which is a superb Monument to the memory of the Old Duke and Dutcheß, by Rysbrack. They are represented with their two sons who died young, as supported by Fame and History. Beneath, in a Basso-relievo, is the Taking of Marshal Tallard.



The CHINESE CLOSET.

I Had almost forgot to mention this Apartment, which is situated below stairs. This will afford ample entertainment to the Curious. It is furnished with a most elegant and valuable collection of Dresden China, given to the Old Duke by the King of Poland, in return for a Pack of Stag-Hounds ; consisting of Turenes, Sets of Plates, and

and fantastic figures. The colours are remarkably lively, and the representations highly natural. Here are likewise some beautiful and costly Jars, collected at a great Expence by the late Dutchess Dowager.

The GARDENS are spacious and agreeable; They originally consisted of about 100 acres, but the late Duke made large additions, and elegant improvements. The noble descent to the water on the south and west, covered with flowering shrubs, and embellished with other natural beauties, will hardly be paralleled by any Garden in this Kingdom.

About the middle of the grand approach, is a magnificent BRIDGE, chiefly consisting of one Arch, in the style of the Rialto at Venice; the water above the Bridge, is formed into a spacious Lake, which covers the whole extent of a capacious valley, surrounded by an artificial declivity of a prodigious depth.

The PARK is between ten and eleven miles in circumference, and contains many delightful scenes. The lover of rural variety will be entertained here with every circumstance of beauty, which he can expect from diversified nature; from hill and valley, water and woods.

In this Park originally stood a royal palace, where King Etheldred called a parliament. Alfred is reported to have translated *Boetius de Consolatione Philosophiæ*, while resident here*. Henry I. enclosed the Park with a wall, the greater Part of which is now remaining. His successor Henry II. principally resided at this seat, and erected in the Park a house, encompassed with a labyrinth of extraordinary contrivance, for the habitation of his Concubine Fair Rosamond. This romantic retreat, commonly styled *Fair Rosamond's Bower*,

* From a MS. in the BRITISH MUSEUM.

was situated in the valley, to the north-west of the Bridge, near a remarkable Bath, or Spring, called at present Rosamond's Well.

The same King received homage, in this palace, from Rice Prince of Wales and his Nobles. He likewise knighted his son Jeffery here, at his return from Normandy. Soon afterwards he here gave his Cousin, the Lady Ermengard, Daughter of Richard Viscount Beaumont, in marriage to William, King of Scotland. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chapel of this Palace, and the King commanded the nuptials to be celebrated here, for four days, with costly cheer and magnificence.

In this Palace Edmund, the second son of Edward I. was born, and thence denominated Edmund of Woodstock; as was Edward the Black Prince. The Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen, was kept a prisoner here, under the persecutions of Queen Mary.

This Palace subsisted in it's original splendor, and was inhabited by our Kings, 'till the reign of Charles I. but began to be demolished in the succeeding times of confusion. It's magnificent ruins were remaining within the memory of man, near the bridge, to the north, on the spot where two Elm trees have been since planted as a memorial.

The Park and Manour of Woodstock, with other appurtenances, were granted with concurrence of parliament, by Queen Anne, in the fourth year of her reign, to John Duke of Marlborough, and his heirs, in recompence of the many illustrious victories obtained under his command against the French and Bavarian Armies; particularly at Blenheim. The grant of the Crown, and the services of the Duke, are fully specified on the pedestal of a stately column, 130 feet in height, on the top of which

A TOUR TO BLENHEIM. 107

which is a statue of the Duke, situated in the grand avenue. On one side is the following Inscription, supposed to be written by the late Lord *Bolingbroke*.

The Castle of *Blenheim* was founded by Queen ANNE,
In the Fourth Year of her Reign,
In the Year of the Christian *Æra* 1705.

A Monument designed to perpetuate the Memory of the
Signal Victory

Obtained over the *French* and *Bavarians*.

Near the Village of *Blenheim*,

On the Banks of the *Danube*,

By JOHN Duke of MARLBOROUGH,
The Hero not only of this Nation, but of this Age;
Whose Glory was equal in the Council and in the Field;
Who by Wisdom, Justice, Candour, and Address,
Reconciled various, and even opposite, Interests;
Acquired an Influence

Which no Rank, no Authority can give,
Nor any Force, but that of superior Virtue:

Became the fixed important Centre,
Which united in one common Cause,

The principal States of *Europe*;
Who by military Knowledge, and irresistible Valour,
In a long Series of uninterrupted Triumphs,
Broke the Power of *France*,

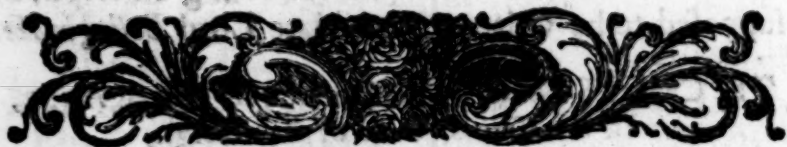
When raised the highest, when exerted the most;

Rescued the Empire from Desolation;

Asserted and confirmed the Liberties of *Europe*.

The House itself was finished at the public expence; but the Bridge, the Column just mentioned, and the Portal contiguous to the town, were erected at the charge of the late Dutchess Dowager of Marlborough.

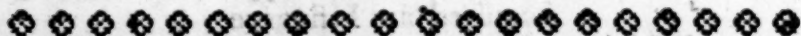
Before we leave this Place, it will not be impertinent to observe, that Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English poetry, was born, and lived, in a house, the ruinous remains of which are still visible, just without the park wall towards the town.



DITCHLEY,

The Seat of the Right Honourable

The Earl of LITCHFIELD.



THE Seat of Lord LITCHFIELD, at DITCHLEY, is situate about the distance of three miles from Blenheim, on the North-West. It is built of hewn stone, and has a beautiful southern Front, with two correspondent Wings, commanding a most agreeable and extensive prospect, in which the magnificent Palace just described, has the principal effect. In the centre of the Front is,

THE HALL.

THIS Room is finely proportioned, and elegantly decorated. Its sides and roof are ornamented with Stucco, which is at once bold and delicate. The Cieling contains an assembly of the Gods, painted by Kent. Two of the Compartments are filled with historical pieces from the *Æneid*, by the
same

A TOUR TO DITCHLEY. 109

same hand : one of which represents Æneas meeting Venus, his Mother, in the Wood, near Carthage ; and the other, Venus presenting Æneas with the new Armour. The Sciences are introduced as ornaments, with Busts of the Poets properly disposed ; and a Statue of the Venus de Medicis.

The Chimney-piece is superb and lofty, decorated with a Portrait of the late Lord, by Akerman.



MUSIC ROOM.

THE construction of this Apartment is well adapted to the use assigned ; and it's elegance cannot fail of having the most pleasing effect on the Spectator at his first entrance.

The **P A I N T I N G S** are,

A Portrait of the Earl of Litchfield's Grandfather, and Grandmother.

The present Earl of Litchfield.

The two late Dukes of Beaufort.

Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, and the Honourable Mr. Lee, in Crayons ; by Hoare.

Rubens and Family a hunting.

Two Venetian Courtezans.

A Landscape, by Wootton : In which are introduced his Lordship, and the Hon. Mr. Lee, taking the Diversion of Shooting.

With three Hunting-pieces ; by Wootton.

DINING

DINING ROOM.

ON the whole this Room is furnished with much simple elegance. Here are the capital Portraits of Henry VIII. and Prince Henry, by Hans Holbein. — This piece is executed with a strength and freedom not generally found in the performances of that high finisher.

A Family-piece of Charles I. with Charles II. a Child, at his knee; by Vandyke.

Sir Henry Lee, with the Mastiff which saved his life; by Johnson.

The late Lord, and present Dowager Lady, in the Coronation robes; by Richardson and Vanderbank.

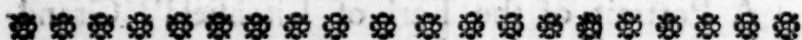
The Duke of Monmouth and his Mother.

Prince Arthur; by Johnson.

Sir Charles Rich.

Sir Christopher Hatton.

With four Portraits of Sir Henry Lee's Brothers.



The DAMASK BEDCHAMBER.

IT is adorned with Tapestry, representing Boys squeezing Grapes, and engaged in other Sports; which must please all who can discern and taste justness of Design, and liveliness of Expression.

The furniture of the Bed, &c. is rich Crimson Damask.

Here are admirable Paintings; of Admiral Lee; by Vandyke.

The Queen of Bohemia; by Johnson.

And the Portraits of Lord and Lady Teynham.

TAPESTRY

TAPESTRY DRAWING ROOM.

IT is furnished with Tapestry not less masterly than that last described. The subjects are, the Muses and Apollo singing and playing on their several Instruments; Bacchanalian Scenes, and a Vintage.

The Paintings are, the Countesses of Rochester and Lindefay; by Lely.

Sir Francis Harry Lee; by Vandyke.

And Sir Harry Lee, at full length, in the Robes of a Knight of the Garter; by Johnson.

The windows of this Apartment open to a most agreeable Landscape, which does not perplex the eye by the distance and multiplicity of its objects, but affords those gentler charms which arise from a single, distinct, and confined prospect. It principally consists of a winding Valley, with a serpentine Canal, covered with an elegant Chinese Bridge. The whole is bounded by an easy spreading Declivity, interspersed with Groupes of Trees.



THE SALOON.

THE Roof is stuccoed in a rich, though chaste, style. The middle Compartment is Flora, with the Zephyrs. The walls are also stuccoed, and painted with an olive colour.

Here is an excellent Antique of the Goddess Health, about thirty Inches in height; lately purchased from Dr. Mead's Collection.—On its Pedestal is a Bas-Relief of the Head of Æsculapius, cut with remarkable boldness. Here is also shewn a Medallion of a Sleeping Cupid. The Diameter is about nine inches.

Green Damask DRAWING ROOM.

THE Chimney-piece is finely executed by Skee-maker, and finished with two small Corinthian Columns. In the middle is a Landscape by Wootton; whose free manner, all judges of this most enchanting species of painting, must allow to be truly calculated for affording the liveliest representations of rural objects.

Over the doors are two striking pieces brought from Italy, of Ruins, Rocks, and Cascades.

Here is also a Table of Italian Marble, having a greenish Ground interspersed with white Veins, which is a most beautiful and valuable curiosity.



WHITE DINING ROOM.

THIS was formerly called the Best Dining Room.
The PAINTINGS are,

A full length Portrait of Charles II. and of the Dutchess of Cleveland; by Lely.

The present Duke of Grafton's Great Grandfather.

And Lady Charlotte Fitzroy, his Lordship's Grandmother; by Kneller.

The Decorations of the Wainscot are gilt; and the stuccoed Cieling is correspondent to the Taste and Splendor of the rest.

Here are two Tables of Ægyptian Marble, which justly demand our observation.

The

The VELVET BEDCHAMBER.

BOTH the Bed and Hangings of this Apartment are of rich figured Genoa Velvet.

The Chimney-piece is elegantly finished, by Skee-maker; and adorned with a Prospect of a Ruin by an Italian Hand.

And here is a Dressing Table of curious workmanship, done in France. It consists of a dark-coloured wood, inlaid with fine ramifications of brass-work.



The TAPESTRY ROOM.

THIS Bedchamber, which is the last Apartment we are shewn, is curiously ornamented in the Chinese taste.

Here are two striking pieces of Tapestry; one of which represents the Cyclopes forging the Armour of Æneas; the other, Neptune, with his proper attendants, giving directions about refitting a Vessel, which has just been shipwrecked. — The Heads of the Dolphins are executed with much Spirit, and Expression. The Sea-scape is remarkably beautiful, and the distant Prospect most elegantly fancied, as well as judiciously conducted, in point of Perspective.

Over the Chimney-piece, which is finely finished in white marble, is a Capital Picture of the Duke and Dutchess of York, and the Princesses Mary and Anne; by Sir Peter Lely.

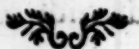
Over the two doors are two masterly Landscapes, by an Italian Hand.

The

The Chairs are covered with Tapestry ; each of which is prettily ornamented with the Story of a Fable from Æsop.

A small Fire-screens in this Apartment cannot escape the attention of the Curious, which is beautifully worked with a Needle, by the late Lady Litchfield.

In conformity to the style of this Apartment, here are two beautiful Chinese Figures ; one a Chinese Lady, the other a Porter with a Chest of Tea.



On the whole, this Seat is a noble Repository of valuable and masterly Portraits, executed by the most eminent Artists in that species of Painting ; RUBENS, VANDYKE, SIR PETER LELY, and our ingenious Countryman and Rival of VANDYKE, JOHNSON. As a piece of Architecture, it is inferior to none for the justness of its Proportions, and the convenient disposition of its Apartments. With regard to Furniture and Decorations, it is finished with Taste rather than with Splendor ; and adorned with that Elegance which results from Simplicity.





THE
GARDENS at STOW,

The SEAT of

The Right Hon. the Earl TEMPLE.

THE Southern entrance of the Gardens is formed by two light Pavilions, of the Doric Order, designed by Sir John Vanbrugh. They are adorned with rough masterly Paintings, by Nollkins. The stories are from Pastor Fido †.

Almost the first striking object which occurs, is an OBELISC, near 70 feet high, designed for a Jet d'Eau, and placed in the middle of a large OCTAGON PIECE OF WATER. At some distance we perceive two rivers, which are at last united, and enter the OCTAGON in one stream. Over one of these is a PALLADIAN BRIDGE. From this point a Gothic Edifice dedicated to Liberty, 70 feet in height, appears on the top of a hill. On the left is an ÆGYPTIAN PYRAMID; from whence we are conducted to the COLD-BATH. Here we have a prospect of a natural CASCADE, falling from

† Act ii, Scene 3. - - - Act iii, Scene 2.

the

the last-mentioned OCTAGON, in three distinct sheets, into an extensive LAKE. One of the sheets passes through the arch of an ARTIFICIAL RUIN, covered with ever-greens.

But it is time to drop this general and collective detail, into which, the first admittance to a promiscuous survey of so many beauties has imperceptibly betrayed us. I therefore proceed to give a circumstantial and distinct display of each remarkable Particular, as it severally and successively presents itself, in our progress through the Gardens.

The HERMITAGE, built of rough stone and agreeably situated in a rising wood, on the banks of the LAKE.

The STATUES of CAIN and ABEL, which are finely executed.

The TEMPLE of VENUS, with the Inscription, VENERI HORTENSI; i. e. "*To the Garden of Venus.*" It was designed by Kent; and is painted with the story of Hellenore and Malbecco †, by Sleter. It is adorned, in the front, with the busts of Nero, Vespasian, Cleopatra, and Faustina. Over the frize is the following motto alluding to the painting, from a Poem ascribed to Catullus.

Nunc amet, qui nunquam amavit;
Quique amavit, nunc amet.

Thus translated by Parnell.

Let him love now, who never lov'd before;
Let him who ever lov'd, now love the more.

The BELVIDERE, or Gibbes's Building. Underneath it is an Ice-House.

† Spenser's Fairy Queen, B. 3, C. 3.

The ROMAN BOXERS, admirably copied.

TWO PAVILIONS. One of them is used as a Dwelling-House; the other is ornamented with the Statues of Julius Cæsar, Cicero, Portia, and Livia.

The ÆGYPTIAN PYRAMID, which is 60 feet in height, with this inscription. “Inter plurima hortorum horum ædificia a Johanne Vanbrug, equite, designata, hanc Pyramidem illius memoriæ sacram voluit Cobham.”

That is, “*Among the many edifices in these gardens designed by Sir John Vanbrugh, Cobham dedicates this, in particular, to His Memory.*”

Within is the following Inscription from Horace.

Lusisti fatis, edisti fatis, atque bibisti,
Tempus abire tibi est; ne potum largius æquo
Rideat et pulset lasciva decentius ætas.

Thus translated, extempore, by a Gentleman, upon the spot.

Enough, my friend, you've trifled drank and eat,
'Tis time, at least 'tis prudence, to retreat;
Lest wanton Boys exert their decent rage,
And kick you drunk and reeling from the stage.

The STATUES of HERCULES and ANTÆUS, situated in a FIELD, enclosed with a fence of stakes, after the military manner.

St. AUGUSTINE's CAVE, a monastic cell, built with moss and roots: Within is a straw couch, and the following Inscriptions; which are extremely happy in the stile of the old monkish latin verse, and said to have been composed by Mr. Glover, the ingenious author of *Leonidas*.

On the right hand :

Sanctus Pater Augustinus,

(Prout aliquis divinus

Narrat) contra sensualem,

Actum Veneris lethalem,

(Audiant clericus) ex nive,

Similem puellam vivæ,

Arte mira conformabat,

Quacum bonus vir cubabat :

Quod si fas est in errorem

Tantum cadere doctorem ;

Quæri potest, an carnalis

Mulier potius, quam nivalis,

Non sit apta ad domandum,

Subigendum, debellandum

Carnis tumidum furorem,

Et importunum ardorem ?

Nam ignis igne pellitur,

Vetus ut verbum loquitur.

Sed, innuptus, hac in lite,

Appellabo te, marite.

That is, “ The holy Father Austin, (as some Divines tell us) against the sensual and deadly act of lust—(give ear, ye priests)—framed by wonderful art, a girl of snow, resembling the life ; with whom the good man used to lie. But, if it is allowable for so great a doctor to fall into error, may we not reasonably ask, whether or not a girl of flesh and blood, is not better qualified than one made of snow, to allay the importunate ardors of lust ? For as the old proverb says, fire is expelled by fire. But I, an unmarried man, appeal to married men for a solution of this difficulty.

On the left :

Apparuit mihi, nuper in Somnio Mulier cum nudis et anhelantibus molliter Papillis et hianti suaviter Vultu—eheu ! benedicite !

Cur

Cur gaudes, Satana, muliebre sumere formam?
 Non facies Voti casti me rumpere normam.
 Heus! fugite in Cellam; pulchram vitate Puellam;
 Nam Radix Mortis fuit olim Fœmina in Hortis.

Vis fieri fortis? Noli concumbere Scortis.

In Sanctum Originem Eunuchum.
 Filius Ecclesiæ Origines fortasse probetur;
 Esse Patrem nunquam se sine Teste probet.
 Virtus Diaboli est in Lumbis.

That is, "A girl with a naked and panting bosom lately appeared to me in a dream, &c. &c.

"Why, O Satan, do you chuse to appear in a female shape? You will never force me to break my vows of chastity. — Haste, fly into your cell, and escape from the power of beauty; for the root of death was heretefore a Woman in a Garden.

"Would you be strong? avoid unlawful Enjoyments."

The last cannot be easily translated. Nor is it possible, by the best English translation to give a just idea of the rest; the turn and humour of which is inherent in the Latin. The same may be said of the following, which fronts the doors.

Mente pie elatâ, peragro dum dulcia Prata,
 Dormiit, absque dolo, pulchra Puella solo;
 Multa ostendebat, dum semisupina jacebat,
 Pulchrum Os, divinum Pectus, aperta Sinum.
 Ut vidi Mammas, concepi extempore Flammas,
 Et dicturus *ave* dico, *Maria, cave*:
 Nam magno totus violenter turbine motus,
 Poene illam invado, poene et in ora cado.

Illâ

Illa sed haud lente surgit, curritque repenté,
 Currit et, invito me, fugit illa citó.
 Fugit Causa Mali, tamen Effectus, Saternali,
 Internoque meum cor vorat Igne reum.
 O inferne Canis, cur quotidie est tibi Panis,
 Per Visus miros sollicitare Viros?
 Cur Monachos velles fieri tam Carne rebelles,
 Nec castæ Legi turbida Membra regi?
 En tibi jam Bellum dico, jam triste Flagellum
 Esuriemque paro, quæis subigenda Caro.
 Quin abscindatur, ne Pars sincera trahatur,
 Radix, quo solus nascitur usque Dolus.

That is, "As filled with devotion, I wandered over the delightful meadows; a beautiful virgin was sleeping on the ground: As she lay half-reclined, she discovered many beauties. Her naked bosom awakened my desires, and I was about to say AVE MARIA, I cried out MARY BEWARE. My sudden passion almost tempted me to seize her in my arms; but she arose, and suddenly fled from me.—The cause of my pain is departed, but the effect still remains, and devours my guilty heart with inward fires. O thou dog of hell, why is it your daily food to tempt mankind with these strange spectacles? Why is it your pleasure to raise rebellion in the flesh of monks, nor ever to suffer their turbulent emotions to submit to the laws of chastity? But I now declare war against you; and intend to conquer my passions with the scourge, and with hunger." But perhaps it is best to cut off the root of evil, lest the sound parts should be infected."

The TEMPLE of BACCHUS, an edifice of brick: It's inside is adorned with Bacchanalian Scenes, painted by Nollikins. Among the rest,

are

are two Vases touched in a masterly taste. Some of the smaller figures, in particular, demand our attention.

A small OBELISK, with this Inscription, "To the Memory of ROBIN COUCHER."

The SAXON TEMPLE; an Altar situated in an open grove, about which, the seven Saxon Deities which denominate the several days of the week were formerly placed; but these have been since removed to the Gothic Temple.

NELSON's SEAT. This is an elegant little building, from whence there is an agreeable open prospect: In the inside are the following Inscriptions, explaining the Paintings, in which the Boys fixing the Trophies are elegantly fancied.

On the Right Hand,

Ultra Euphratem et Tigrim
usq; ad Oceanum propagatâ ditione,

Orbis Terrarum Imperium Romæ adsignat optimus Princeps,
cui super advolat Victoria

Laurigerum sertum hinc inde
utraq; manu extendens,

comitantibus Pietate et Abundantiâ.

In arcu Constantini.

That is, "Beyond Euphrates and Tigris, having extended his dominion even to the Ocean, the most excellent Prince assigns the empire of the world to Rome: Above whom flies Victory, extending a laurel wreath on either side, with both hands, attended by Piety and Plenty.

In the Arch of Constantine.

On the Left.

Post Obitum L. Veri
in imperio cum Marco confortis,
Roma
integram orbis Terrarum
potestatem ei et in eo contulit.

In Capitolio.

That is, "After the death of Lucius Verus, Associate in the Empire with Marcus, Rome conferred on him the entire command of the whole earth. *In the Capitol.*

The Equestrian STATUE of His Late MAJESTY in complete Armour, placed at the Head of the Canal, opposite the North Front of the House, with this Inscription from Virgil :

In medio mihi Cæsar erit.——
Et viridi in Campo Signum de Marmore ponam
Propter Aquam. COBHAM.

Thus translated :

"Full in the midst shall Cæsar's form divine
"Auspicious stand, the Godhead of the Shrine. —
"And near the stream a Marble Statue rear."

The STATUE of His Present MAJESTY, raised on a Corinthian Pillar, with this Inscription :

Georgio Augusto.

That is, "To George Augustus."

DIDO's CAVE ; a retired dark Building, with this Inscription, from Virgil.

Speluncam

Speluncam Dido, dux et Trojanus, eandem
Deveniunt. —

Thus translated on the spot.

“ To the safe covert of one Cavern came
“ The Trojan Leader, and the Tyrian Dame.”

The judicious Spectator will observe, that the figures of the two Cupids joining their Torches are finely painted.

The ROTUNDA, supported by Ionic Pillars, and designed by Sir John Vanbrugh. Within, is a Statue of Venus de Medicis on a Pedestal of blue Marble. — Scarce any Object in the whole Garden shews itself to more advantage, than this structure; or makes a more beautiful figure, from several different points of prospect.

The STATUE of the Late QUEEN, erected on four Ionic Columns, and situated in a rural Amphitheatre; with this Inscription:

Honori, Laudi, Virtuti Divæ Carolinæ.

That is, “ To the Honour, Praise, and Virtue of the Goddess Caroline.”

The SLEEPING PARLOUR; a square building with an elegant Ionic Portico, situated in a close wood, with this Inscription:

Cum omnia sint in incerto, fave tibi:

That is, “ since all things are uncertain, take your pleasure.”

The WITCH HOUSE; a square building. The Paintings on the walls are done by the late Lord's Gentleman; and, rude and inartificial as they may seem, are much in character.

The TEMPLE of MODERN VIRTUE; in Ruins: Which fronts

The TEMPLE of ANCIENT VIRTUE; a complete and beautiful Rotunda of the Ionic Order, designed by Kent. Over each door, on the outside, is this Motto: "PRISCÆ VIRTUTI." That is, *To ancient Virtue*. In four niches within, standing at full length, are the following Statues:

I. EPAMINONDAS.

Cujus a virtute, prudentia, verecundia,

Thebanorum respublica

Libertatem simul et imperium,

Disciplinam bellicam, civilem et domesticam,

Accepit;

Eoque amisso, perdidit.

That is, "Epaminondas, from whose valour, prudence and moderation, the republic of Thebes acquired it's liberty and power; it's military, civil, and domestic discipline; and at whose death it was deprived of them."

II. LYCURGUS.

Qui summo cum consilio inventis legibus,

Omnemque contra corruptelam munitis optime,

Pater patriæ,

Libertatem firmissimam,

Et mores sanctissimos,

Expulsa cum divitiis avaritia, luxuria, libidine,

In multa secula

Civibus suis instituit.

That

That is, "Lycurgus, who having invented laws with the greatest prudence, and most wisely guarded them against every species of corruption; the father of his country, established for his countrymen, through many ages the most unshaken liberty, the most unblemished morals; having expelled avarice, luxury, and lust, by banishing wealth."

III. SOCRATES.

Qui corruptissima in civitate innocens,
 Bonorum hortator, unicus cultor DEI,
 Ab inutili otio, et vanis disputationibus,
 Ad officia vitæ, et societatis commoda,
 Philosophiam advocavit,
 Hominum sapientissimus.

That is, "Socrates, who being virtuous in a most corrupt city, an encourager of all good men, a worshipper of the One God, the wisest of men, called off philosophy from useless leisure and empty disputations, to the duties of life, and the conveniences of society.

IV. HOMERUS.

Qui poetarum princeps, idem et maximus,
 Virtutis præco, et immortalitatis largitor,
 Divino carmine,
 Ad pulchre audendum, et patiendum fortiter,
 Omnibus notus gentibus, omnes incitat.

That is, "Homer, who being the first, and greatest of poets, the herald of virtue, and the dispenser of immortality, known to all nations, excites all nations to dare with honour, and to suffer with resolution."

Over one door is this Inscription :

“ Carum esse civem, bene de republica mereri, laudari, coli, diligere, gloriosum est: metui vero, et in odio esse, invidiosum, detestabile, imbecillum, caducum.”

That is, “ To be dear to our Country, to deserve well of the commonwealth, to be praised, honoured, and beloved, is glorious; but to be feared and hated is odious, detestable, hazardous, and unsafe.”

And over the other.

“ Justitiam cole et pietatem, quæ cum sit magna in parentibus et propinquis, tum in patriâ maxima est. Ea vita via est in cœlum, et in hunc cætum eorum qui jam vixerint.

That is, “ Regard Justice and Religion, which, though a matter of great importance to our parents and friends, is of still greater Effect with regard to our country: Through such a course of life is the road to heaven, and this assembly of those who have lived before us:

APOLLO and the NINE MUSES.

Here we cross the SERPENTINE RIVER, whence we pass into the Elisian Fields; a most delicious retreat, in which is placed,

The TEMPLE of the BRITISH WORTHIES. This Edifice is disposed into niches, filled with the following Bustos.

POPE. Without any Inscription.

“ Sir

“ Sir THOMAS GRESHAM, who by the honourable profession of a merchant, having enriched himself, and his country, for carrying on the commerce of the world, built the Royal Exchange.”

“ IGNATIUS JONES, who, to adorn his Country, introduced and rivalled the *Greek* and *Roman* Architecture.”

“ JOHN MILTON, whose sublime and unbounded genius equalled a subject that carried him beyond the limits of the world.”

“ WILLIAM SHAKESPEAR, whose excellent genius opened to him the whole heart of man, all the mines of fancy, all the stores of nature; and gave him power, beyond all other writers, to move, astonish, and delight mankind.”

“ JOHN LOCK, who, best of all philosophers, understood the powers of the human mind, the nature, end, and bounds of civil government; and with equal courage and sagacity, refuted the slavish systems of usurped authority over the rights, the consciences, or the reason of mankind.”

“ Sir ISAAC NEWTON, whom the God of Nature made to comprehend his works; and from simple principles, to discover the laws never known before, and to explain the appearance, never understood, of this stupendous universe.”

“ Sir FRANCIS BACON, Lord *Verulam*, who, by the strength and light of a superior genius, rejecting vain speculation, and fallacious theory,

taught to pursue truth, and improve philosophy by the certain method of experiment."

In the niche of a Pyramid is placed a Mercury, with these words subscribed :

— Campos ducit ad Elysios.

That is, " Leads to the Elysian fields."

And below this figure is fixed a square of black marble, with the following lines :

Hic manus ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi,
Quique pii vates, et Phœbo digna locuti,
Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes,
Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo.

Here Chiefs, who bled to save their Country, stray ;
Here Bards, who virtuous, pour'd the moral lay ;
With those whom useful arts consign'd to fame,
And all whose merits Memory loves to name.

" KING ALFRED, the mildest, justest, most beneficent of kings ; who drove out the *Danes*, secured the seas, protected learning, established juries, crushed corruption, guarded liberty, and was the Founder of the *English* constitution."

" EDWARD, Prince of *Wales*, the terror of *Europe*, the delight of *England* ; who preserved, unaltered, in the height of glory and fortune, his natural gentleness and modesty."

" QUEEN ELIZABETH, who confounded the projects, and destroyed the power that threatened to oppress the liberties of *Europe* ; took off the
yoke

yoke of ecclesiastical tyranny; restored religion from the corruptions of *Popery*; and by a wise, a moderate, and a popular government, gave wealth, security, and respect to *England*."

"KING WILLIAM III. who, by his virtue and constancy, having saved his country from a foreign master, by a bold and generous enterprize, preserved the liberty and religion of *Great Britain*."

"Sir WALTER RALEIGH, a valiant soldier, and an able statesman; who endeavouring to rouse the spirit of his master, for the honour of his country, against the ambition of *Spain*, fell a sacrifice to the influence of that court, whose arms he had vanquished, and whose designs he opposed."

"Sir FRANCIS DRAKE, who, through many perils, was the first of *Britons* that adventured to sail round the globe; and carried into unknown seas and nations the knowledge and glory of the *English* name."

"JOHN HAMPDEN, who, with great Spirit, and consummate abilities, begun a noble opposition to an arbitrary court, in defence of the liberties of his country; supported them in parliament, and died for them in the field."

Sir JOHN BARNARD, without any Inscription.

On the back side of this building is the following Inscription :

To

To the Memory of
 S I G N I O R F I D O,
 an *Italian* of good Extraction;
 who came into *England*,
 not to bite us, like most of his Countrymen,
 but to gain an honest Livelihood.
 He hunted not after Fame,
 yet acquired it;
 regardless of the Praise of his Friends,
 but most sensible of their Love.
 Though he lived amongst the Great,
 he neither learn'd nor flattered any Vice.
 He was no Bigot,
 Tho' he doubted of none of the xxxix Articles.
 And, if to follow Nature,
 and to respect the Laws of Society,
 be Philosophy,
 he was a perfect Philosopher;
 a faithful Friend,
 an agreeable Companion,
 a loving Husband,
 distinguish'd by a numerous Offspring,
 all which he liv'd to see take good Courses.
 In his old Age he retired
 to the House of a Clergyman in the Country,
 where he finish'd his earthly race,
 and died an Honor and an Example to the whole Species.
 R E A D E R,
 this Stone is guiltless of Flattery;
 for he to whom it is inscribed
 was not a Man,
 but a
 GREY-HOUND.

A TOUR TO STOW.

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The SHELL BRIDGE.

The CHINESE HOUSE, situated, after the Chinese manner, upon a large piece of Water: We enter it by a Bridge, decorated with Chinese Vases: It is a square building with four lattices, and covered with sail cloth. The windows and roof, together with it's cool situation on the lake, afford us a just specimen of the manner of living in a hot Country. Within is the figure of a Chinese Lady asleep. The outside of the house is painted in the Chinese taste, by Mr. Sleter: The inside in India Japan work.

The TEMPLE of CONTEMPLATION.

The GROTTO, situated at the head of the Serpentine River, furnished with a great number of looking-glasses, both on the walls and cieling, fixed in frames of plaister-work, stuck with shells and flints: It has a marble Statue of Venus on a Pedestal adorned in the same manner. On each side is a Pavillion; one of which is ornamented with shells, the other with broken flints and pebbles.

The LADIES TEMPLE, supported by groin arches, with Venetian windows. The inside is beautified with the following Paintings by Sleter: On the right side, Ladies employed in needle and shell-work: On the opposite Side, Ladies engaged in painting and music.

The GRECIAN TEMPLE; a large pile of the Ionic Order, after the manner of the Temple of Minerva at Athens.

Captain

Captain GRENVILLE's MONUMENT, with
this Inscription :

Sororis suæ Filio
THOMÆ GRENVILLE,
Qui navis præfectus regiae,
Ducente classem Britannicam Georgio Anson,
Dum contra Gallos fortissimè pugnaret,
Dilaceratæ navis ingenti fragmine
Femore graviter percusso,
Perire, dixit moribundus, omnino satius esse,
Quam inertiae reum in judicio fisci;
Columnam hanc rostratam
Laudans et mærens posuit
COBHAM.

Insigne virtutis, cheu ! rarissimæ
Exemplum habes ;
Ex quo discas
Quid virum præfectura militari ornatum
Deceat
M.DCC.XLVII.

That is, " To the son of his sister, Thomas Grenville, who being captain of one of his Majesty's ships, under the command of Admiral Anson, while he valiantly fought against the French, and was mortally wounded in the thigh, declaring in his last moments that it was better to suffer than to be tried for cowardice, COBHAM, filled at once with approbation and regret, erected this rostrated column. This is, alas ! an example of courage too seldom found, from whence we may learn how it becomes a commander to behave."

A SPACIOUS BASON of WATER, designed for
the Triumphal Arch.

A FLUTED

A FLUTED COLUMN, with the following Inscriptions :

On one side.

To preserve the Memory of her Husband,

Ann, Viscountess Cobham,

Caused this Pillar to be erected

In the year 1747.

On the opposite side.

Quatenus nobis denegatur diu vivere,

relinquamus aliquid

quo nos vixisse testemur.

That is, "As it is not permitted us to live long, let us leave something behind as a testimony of our having lived."

The GOTHIC TEMPLE, with this Inscription :

Je rends graces aux Dieux de n' estre pas Romain.

That is, "I thank God for not being a Roman."

This is a spacious edifice of red stone, terminated with towers and pinnacles, 70 feet high, and placed on the summit of a hill. The windows are of glass curiously stained, and the inside of the dome is characteristically decorated with the arms of his Lordship's Family, from their rise to the present time. About it are the seven Statues, which, as we mentioned above, originally surrounded the Saxon Altar.

The PALLADIAN BRIDGE, adorned with several antique marble Bustos. The roof, on the side facing the water, is supported by Ionic pillars. The back wall is covered with a fine piece of Alto Relievo, which represents the four quarters of the world

world bringing their various products to Britannia. Here are also paintings of Sir Walter Raleigh, with a map of Virginia; and of Sir William Pen, presenting the laws of Pensilvania, performed by Sleter.

The **IMPERIAL CLOSET**; a square room, in which are painted, by the last mentioned artist, three of the worthiest of the Roman Emperors; each of which is respectively distinguished by a memorable saying of his own fixed over him.

IMP. TITUS CÆS. VESPASIAN.

Diem perdidit. —

That is, "I have lost a day."

IMP. N. TRAJAN CÆS. AU.

Pro me: si merear, in me.

That is, "For me: but if I deserve it, against me."

IMP. MARCUS AURELIUS

CÆSAR ANTONINUS.

Ita regnes imperator, ut privatus regi te velis.

That is, "So govern when a king, as you would desire to be governed if a subject."

A GRAND TERRAS WALK, near 3000 feet long, which leads us to,

The **TEMPLE of FRIENDSHIP**; a well proportioned structure of the Doric Order. The emblem of Friendship above the door, those of Justice and Liberty, with the rest of the decorations, are elegantly touched. Britannia is seated upon the ceiling: On one side are exhibited the glory of her
annals,

annals, the reigns of Q. Elizabeth and Edward III. on the other is offered the reign of — which she covers with her mantle, and seems unwilling to accept. This painting is executed by Mr. Sleter. The Motto of this Temple is,

Amicitiae S.

That is, “ Sacred to Friendship.”

Here are the Busts of the late Lord, and his illustrious friends, viz. Frederic Prince of Wales; Earls of Westmoreland, Chesterfield, and Marchmont; Lords Cobham, Gower, and Bathurst; Richard Grenville, William Pitt, and George Lytleton, Esqrs.

The PEBBLE ALCOVE, a little Grotto, ornamented with Pebbles; in which likewise his Lordship's arms are curiously wrought on the back wall.

CONGREVE's MONUMENT; the embellishments of which are emblematic of the poet's comic genius. On the top is placed a Monkey viewing himself in a mirror with this Inscription:

Vitæ imitatio,
Consuetudinis speculum,
Comædia.

That is, “ Comedy is the imitation of life, and the mirror of fashion.”

The POET's EFFIGIES lies in a careless posture on one side, and on the other is placed this epitaph:

Ingenio

Ingenio
 Acri, faceto, expolito,
 Moribusque
 Urbanis, candidis, facillimis,
GULIELMI CONGREVE
 Hoc
 Qualecunque desiderii fui
 Solamen simul et
 Monumentum
 Posuit COBHAM. 1736.

“ That is, “ To the piercing, facetious, and refined genius ; to the polished, candid, and unaffected manners of **WILLIAM CONGREVE**: **COBHAM** has erected this poor consolation and monument of his loss.”

The spectator, whose mind is capable of being moved either with Grace or Majesty, and is susceptible either of the noble or the delicate pleasures, cannot, without reluctance, leave a place so properly calculated to inform the judgment, and interest the fancy, where art appears without affectation, and nature without extravagance.

THE END.



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